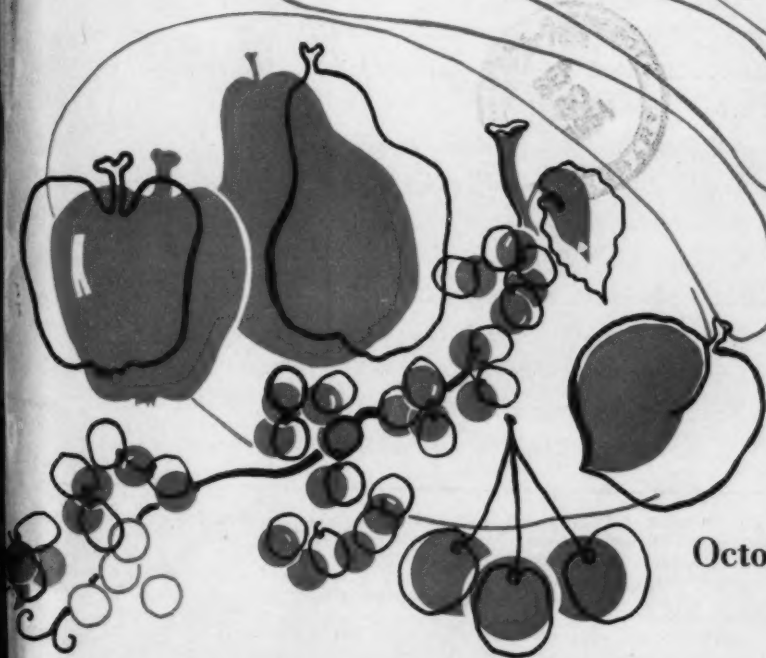


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CALIFORNIA LIBRARIAN



October 1954

CALIFORNIA LIBRARIAN

Volume 16, Number 1

October, 1954


RAYMOND M. HOLT, *Editor* MARJORIE DONALDSON, *Advertising Mgr.*
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Cover design by June Alden

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Looking for a Thrifty Way to "volumize" periodicals?



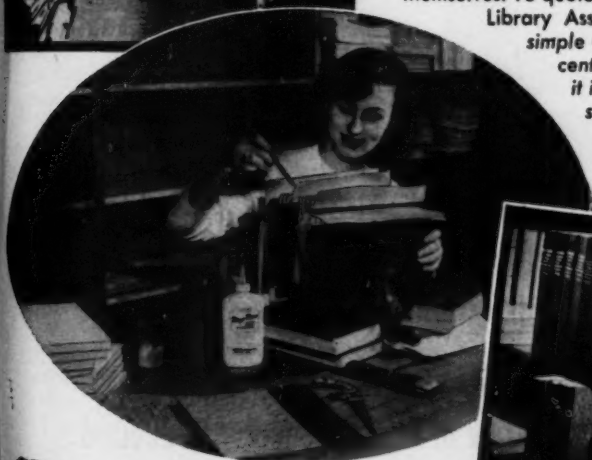
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THE STAGE IS SET

BY ED CASTAGNA

CLA President

BEHIND THE SCENES, except for last minute dress rehearsals, the work has been completed to make your Annual Conference stimulating and worth while. This issue of the *California Librarian* gives many details on what is in store for you.

Since your participation is basic to the success of the Conference, you will wish to make some preparations on your own. You may want to review your problems to see if any among them may profitably be presented during the Conference sessions or discussed informally with some colleague who works under the same general conditions.

You may be one of the many CLA members who think continually, critically, and constructively on statewide library problems. Such thinking will bring you to the Conference prepared to contribute to the programs now afoot and to others soon to get under way.

I hesitate to presume to urge a course of reading on librarians. However, the appearance of a fine list on group discussion methods prepared by our Editor, Ray Holt, for use in Pomona, gives me the opportunity to suggest that you might want to look through at least three books he has listed. They will help you prepare for better leadership or participation. "New Ways to Better Meetings" by B. W. Strauss, tells how to get members of a group to participate, how to reach decisions, how to use role-playing, and how to get the best results from a big conference. "Effective Talking in Conference" by J. M. Clapp, helps in the handling of informal sessions and small meetings where important decisions are made and plans carried out. "Making Conference Programs Work" by M. F. Stigers, is good on the mechanics of the conference, physical arrangements, problems, preparations, objectives, as well as planning and conducting the program. This will be particularly useful for discussion leaders, as well as for participants.

A little attention to preparation will keep us from leaving the Conference with



Edwin Castagna, CLA President for 1954

the feeling Richard Armour expressed in his verse quoted in "Learning Parliamentary Procedure" by Alice Sturgis:

"At meetings of clubs I've attended,
I've found there was room for
improvement.

More effort I fear was expended
Making motions than making much
movement."

Now there is just an outside chance that a handful of us may be somewhat like the character in Fanny Burney's "Evelina," who replied to the question, "Do you come to the play without knowing what it is?" "O, yes, Sir, yes, very frequently. I have no time to read play-bills. One merely comes to meet one's friends, and show that one's alive."

Most of us can participate actively. All of us can show that we are alive.

The stage is set for both kinds of librarians with the hope that the former will activate the latter.

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*"Taint the sentiments
Aunt Polly don't like . . .
she just don't want 'em
on her fence," said Tom.*



*With Apologies to Sam Clemens

FOR INFORMATION REGARDING POSITIONS AVAILABLE WRITE:

Los Angeles **County** Public Library

322 So. Broadway, Los Angeles 13, California

A NEW ERA AHEAD?

State Legislature Acts!

A public announcement late in August noted the appointment of a sub-committee of the Assembly Committee on Education to implement House Resolution No. 189, adopted on June 5, 1953. Thus the curtain rose on what may be a new era for California libraries.

The resolution is reported in full on page 5192 of the 1953 Assembly Journal. Briefly, it authorizes and directs the sub-committee "to ascertain, study and analyze all facts relating to the state and local library service of the State and the financing thereof, and matters incidental thereto, including but not limited to the needs of the people of the State for additional and improved public libraries and other library facilities, and including but not limited to the operation, effect, administration, enforcement and needed revision of any and all laws in any way bearing upon or relating to the subject of this resolution, and to report thereon to the Assembly, including in the report its recommendations for appropriate legislation."

Chairman of the newly appointed sub-committee is Ernest R. Geddes, Assemblyman of the 49th District. Other members of the committee are Thomas W. Caldecott, J. Ward Casey, and Walter Dahl. Officially the committee is known as the Sub-committee To Study Library Problems, Assembly Interim Committee on Education.

Chairman Geddes has had considerable experience in the enactment of favorable school legislation. He is a real user and friend of libraries and has expressed a keen and knowledgeable interest in library problems. Mr. Geddes has set the date of the first hearing for October 7 in Sacramento.

Following a conference with Mr. Geddes, Mr. Castagna has appointed a committee to prepare the necessary brief which must be submitted in writing at the time of the hearing. This brief will set forth the problems and possibilities of library service in California. Of particular importance will be the recently adopted Standards For Public Libraries.

Mr. Geddes considers the adoption of House Resolution 189, introduced by Assemblyman Gordon A. Fleury of Sacramento, to be recognition of the State's responsibility for bringing library service up to a par with the rest of the public education program. And so the dawn breaks on a new era for California libraries. Subsequent events alone can prove "how bright the day!"

PACE SETTERS:

Our 1954 Conference Speakers



*Dr. Arthur F. Corey, Executive Secretary of
California Teacher's Association*



*Dr. Frank C. Baxter, Professor of
English Literature at U.S.C.*

IN INVITING Dr. Arthur F. Corey, Executive Secretary of the California Teachers' Association, to give the keynote address at the First General Session of the Long Beach Conference, the Planning Committee recognized his effective leadership in California education.

CLA has under way and in prospect many projects designed to lead the basic improvements in California librarianship. We can learn from the experience of a comparable organization. As a teacher, school administrator and executive officer of one of the largest teachers' associations in the country, Dr. Corey has gained intimate knowledge of the problems facing those who work to improve professional standards and services. Dr. Corey will be worth hearing.

A headline in the New York Times June 20, 1954, beginning "Educational TV's First Smash Success . . ." referred to "Shakespeare on TV" by Dr. Frank C. Baxter, Professor of English Literature at the University of Southern California. To quote the Times further: "Dr. Baxter imparts almost immediately that most magic if illusive quality of the gifted teacher: enthusiasm."

Since achieving such great fame Dr. Baxter has been besieged with requests to speak and we are lucky to be able to have him at our Conference. He is a long-time and powerful friend of libraries and those who have experienced his magic at a number of Southern California library meetings remember him with enthusiasm and gratitude. You will have the pleasure of hearing him at the Second General Session.

YOUR 1954 CONFERENCE CLA AT WORK

COUNTY LIBRARIANS TRUSTEES SECTION

MRS. CARMA R. ZIMMERMAN
Ex-Officio Chairman

MRS. NORMA YOCUM, *Chairman*

California County Librarians will hold their forty-third annual meeting on October 12 in the Hotel Lafayette, Long Beach. Mrs. Carma R. Zimmerman, ex-officio chairman of the group, will preside at the all-day meeting of which the theme is "Personnel, key to effective library service."

Ralph Blasingame and Margaret Klausner are to be co-directors of a Personnel Clinic which is an outgrowth of requests from many county librarians for a practical presentation of fundamental library personnel principles and practices. The program is designed to give assistance in day-to-day personnel problems of county libraries by means of talks, role-playing, visual aids, group thinking. Attendance at this meeting of California County Librarians is limited to heads of county libraries, who are called together annually by the State Librarian (in accordance with provisions of the CALIFORNIA EDUCATION CODE) "for the discussion of questions pertaining to the supervision and administration of county free libraries . . ."

However, staff members, former county librarians and interested guests are cordially invited to attend a group luncheon being arranged at the Lafayette Hotel on October 12, from 12:15 to 1:45 p.m. Essae M. Culver, Louisiana State Librarian (and formerly head of Butte, Glenn and Merced County Libraries in California), will be guest speaker at the luncheon meeting. Reservations for the October 12 luncheon tickets (which must be made in advance) should be sent without money to Mrs. Carma R. Zimmerman, State Library, Sacramento 9, not later than September 15. Cost of luncheon will be \$2.00 including tax and tip.

ONE OF THE rewards of being a Library Trustee is the opportunity to meet with trustees and librarians from all over our great state in Annual Convention. Friday, October 15th has been designated as TRUSTEE DAY for this year's convention in Long Beach. You are cordially invited and urged to be present.

This annual meeting of the Trustee Section is designed to help and inspire you to greater and more effective trusteeship. If this tentative program does not touch on a problem or concern of yours which you feel would be of interest and help to other library trustees, please communicate at once with your chairman, Mrs. Sam Yocum, 1815 So. 4th Street, Alhambra, California.

DISPLAYS AT CONVENTION: You are urged to prepare for display any part of your library's program of which you are proud and which will be of interest to other trustees. Especially public relations programs, annual reports, and unusual local library services will be on display.

Trustees are urged to attend all of the Convention sessions, and the items of special concern and interest to trustees have been grouped on Friday so that you can participate more widely in the other sessions.

THE PROGRAM FOR TRUSTEE DAY

Friday, October 15, 1954

- 11 A.M. Informal gathering of trustees to get acquainted and share ideas and problems
- 12:30 Informal luncheon, (reservation appreciated but not required)

1:45 to 3:15 *Trustee Section Program*

- ... Report of Trustee Section of American Library Association Convention—Mrs. J. Henry Mohr, trustee of San Francisco Public Library
- ... Discussion of Friends of the Library Organizations—Values of such an organization, how and when to organize, etc. Speakers will be trustees whose libraries have Friends Organizations
- ... Presentation of steps now being taken in other states toward eliminating the payment of sales and use taxes by public libraries—the advantage to the library budget if such taxes could be eliminated. Speaker: Mr. John R. Atwill, Jr., Trustee of South Pasadena Public Library and member of the Trustee Council of CLA.
- ... A trustee looks at the Library Bill of Rights (speaker not yet secured)

3:30 to 4:45 *Trustee Business Session*

- ... Report of nominating committee and election of officers
- ... Consideration of problems of the organization of the Trustee Section
- ... Consideration of area divisions of the Section
- ... Consideration of revision of by-laws
- ... Presentation of California Trustee Manual—Mr. Ted Blanding, chairman of the Manual Committee, trustee of Santa Ana Public Library

7:30 *Banquet* (reservation required)

- ... Entertainment—A Championship Barbershop Quartette
- ... Installation of Officers
- ... CLA Trustee Citation, Miss Helen Kearney, chairman of CLA Citation Committee
- ... Speaker: MR. BURR SHAFER, cartoonist and lecturer of national and international reputation



"Very well, then, I'll skip the story which this occasion reminded me of."

BURR SHAFER, a business man who with his rare gift as a cartoonist and a wide knowledge of history created the **J. WESLEY SMITH** of his two books: *Through History with J. Wesley Smith* and *Through More History with J. Wesley Smith*. The pure humor and witticisms of the J. Wesley Smith cartoons appear regularly in the Saturday Review of Literature and the Saturday Evening Post.

Mr. Shafer's most recent book *Louder and Funnier* pictures "the after-dinner speaker and other serious errors." Mr. Shafer has just returned from a world tour and his keen observation and ability to distinguish the important aspects of a situation will be informative as well as highly entertaining.

MARK FRIDAY, OCTOBER 15, TODAY! Widen your circles of friendship and fellowship, share with other trustees the problems and opportunities for service which are yours because you are "a citizen who serves," participate in the business and planning of our Trustee Section, and don't miss **MR. BURR SHAFER**, who will give you "chuckle material" to keep you smiling all year long!

WORK WITH BOYS AND GIRLS

CLARA J. WEBBER, *Chairman*

CONFERENCE HIGHLIGHTS

Paintings by children of forty-five countries will be exhibited during the convention at the headquarters hotel, the Lafayette. All of these wonderfully colorful and original pictures were made by the children to illustrate Hans Christian Andersen's fairy tales. Some of them were reproduced in color by "Time Magazine" in the issue of April 5, 1954. The paintings have been exhibited in the New York Public Library's Children's Room and in other libraries and art museums all over the country. These paintings bring us triple pleasure: in themselves; in the freshness of the children's vision of the familiar stories; and in the wonder of direct communication that is art. Here are boys and

girls from Japan, France, Austria, Denmark, Uruguay and many other countries, speaking to each other and to us as clearly as if there were no barriers of space or language.

PROGRAM, Friday, October 15, 1954

8:30 A.M. Breakfast at the Lafayette followed by a brief business meeting. Then there will be a short presentation of a group visit to the library. The children will take a "Tour of the World" visiting different countries through folk tales, storybooks in English, picture books in foreign languages, songs and dances from other lands. Following this we look forward to an informal sharing of experiences in Boys' and Girls' Rooms throughout the state. Comments, questions, discussion of special activities will be welcome from everyone.

2:00 P.M. Exhibit in the Long Beach Municipal Art Center of original illustrations from some of the finest children's picture books published in recent years. As of now, we know that the work of twenty-three artists will be represented. Among them are: Marcia Brown, Virginia Lee Burton, Conrad Buff, Barbara Cooney, Madeleine Gekiere, Robert McCloskey, Nicholas Mordvinoff, Maud and Miska Peter-sham, Maurice Sendak, Marc Simont, Louis Slobodkin and Leonard Weis-gard.

2:30 Miss Isabel Connor, Art Supervisor of Elementary Schools in Long Beach, will speak to us at the Art Center. Her wealth of experience with creative work will make it particularly interesting for us to hear her tell about what pictures mean to children as they use picture books and as they draw and paint, themselves.

3:15 Tea and discussion.

7:00 Dinner. James L. Summers will be our speaker. We are happy to have this writer with us on such an occasion. His books for junior high school boys and girls have shown that he is in close touch with the young people themselves.

AUDIO VISUAL LIBRARIANS

MRS. MARY PEARSON, *Chairman*
CLA A-V Committee

The CLA Audio-Visual Committee invites all who are interested in previewing, auditioning, meeting A/V dealers, and having a gabfest about A/V techniques and problems, to visit the A/V meeting rooms #4 and 5 at the Long Beach Municipal Auditorium. Meeting and previews will be scheduled from noon October 13 to the evening of October 15. Room #2 will be our larger meeting place, where we'll hear Francis Noel, Chief of California Audio-Visual Education, on Friday morning. Bring your ideas and make this a helpful convention. If you want to make suggestions, ask questions, or let us know you are coming, drop a card to Mrs. Mary Pearson, Chairman, CLA Audio-Visual Committee, Long Beach Public Library, Long Beach, Calif.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS

REGISTRATION

Conference registration closes at 5:00 P. M. Friday, October 15. Those attending functions after this time will not be able to register. Because of increased conference costs registration will be \$4.00. Single day registration will be \$1.00.

LIBRARY SCHOOL DINNERS:

Will all presidents of Library School Alumni Groups please contact Convention Chairman Charles J. Boorkman if they wish to schedule a Library School dinner on Thursday evening, October 14. An attempt can then be made to find a restaurant suitable to their needs. Final arrangements will of necessity be made by each Alumni Association president.

SCHOOL LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

November 20-21—School Library Association of California, annual meeting. Headquarters at Hacienda Motel, Fresno, California. Information about the program and the theme of the meeting will be forthcoming very soon.

Newspaper Bibliography, 1900-1954, Available

A LIST of American metropolitan newspapers in California libraries, covering years 1900 to 1954, has just been published by the Regional Resources Coordinating Committee, and is available from CLA headquarters at the price of two dollars.

This list was compiled by Royce D. Delmatier at the University of California in preparation for his doctoral dissertation in history. He selected forty-nine newspapers that had a daily circulation of over 50,000 and checked holdings in eight research libraries in California. Libraries include the California State Library, University of California libraries at Berkeley and Los Angeles, Honnold Library of Claremont Colleges, Hoover Library at Stanford, the Huntington Library, and the Los Angeles and San Francisco Public Libraries. The list also includes those newspapers available on microfilm.

One of the most valuable features is a list arranged both chronologically and by region of publication. The Regional Resources Coordinating Committee felt that this was too valuable a work to be lost, so has issued it under its sponsorship with Mr. Delmatier's permission. Copies will be available for purchase at the Conference headquarters in Long Beach, or may be ordered by mail from the California Library Association, 829 Coventry Road, Berkeley 7, California.

Price \$2, including mailing costs.

East Base Line Branch sends this comment from a fourth grade girl. "I think books are very intelligent. They are more intelligent than people."—San Bernardino County "Newsletter."

PRELIMINARY PROGRAM

(*Indicates Closed Meeting)

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 12

COUNTY LIBRARIANS MEETING

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 13

10:00 a.m.

FIRST GENERAL SESSION

Speaker: Arthur F. Corey, Executive Secretary, California Teachers Association, on the elements of a dynamic progressive professional organization; obstacles to be overcome.

Panel: Section Representatives
College, University & Research Libraries
Library Work with Boys & Girls
Public Libraries
Trustees

The challenge to CLA: political, financial, and management problems.

Announcements

12:30 p.m.

AUDIO VISUAL COMMITTEE: Film Preview

PUBLIC LIBRARIES SECTION: Luncheon & Business Meeting (continue in same room for afternoon meeting sponsored by PLEASC)

2:30 p.m.

*CALIFORNIA LIBRARY HISTORY, BIBLIOGRAPHY AND ARCHIVES COMMITTEE

CURLS: Future of College and University Book Collections. Implications of the Millet Report for California Librarians

LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE: open meeting.

LIBRARY BUILDINGS COMMITTEE: open meeting

*LIBRARY STANDARDS COMMITTEE: closed meeting

*PERSONNEL ADMINISTRATION: closed meeting

PUBLIC LIBRARIES SECTION:

Panel: Sponsored by PLEASC.
How to assemble, understand, utilize and present statistical data for effective library management

PUBLIC LIBRARIES SECTION:

Topic: The Librarian and Professional Growth
Discussion groups planned by a committee of non-administrative librarians

*PUBLICATIONS COMMITTEE: closed meeting

6:30 p.m.

BANQUET AND COULTER LECTURE
Speaker: Hubert Herring

10:00 p.m.

RECEPTION

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 14

8:00 a.m.

LIBRARY WEEK COMMITTEE: Breakfast

10:00 a.m.

SECOND GENERAL SESSION

Speaker: Dr. Frank C. Baxter
Business Meeting
Committee Reports
Announcements

12:30 p.m.

REGIONAL RESOURCES COORDINATING COMMITTEE: Luncheon

2:30 p.m.

HOSPITALS AND INSTITUTIONS COMMITTEE: open meeting

REGIONAL RESOURCES COORDINATING COMMITTEE: open meeting

Free Afternoon

Varied activities available
Tanner tours of area
Deep sea fishing
Nearby libraries
San Diego library

6:30 p.m.

LIBRARY SCHOOL DINNERS

8:30 p.m.

*AUDIO VISUAL COMMITTEE: Dealer
Meets the Librarian

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 15

9:00 a.m.

LIBRARY WORK WITH BOYS & GIRLS
SECTION: Breakfast and Business
Meeting.

10:00 a.m.

AUDIO VISUAL COMMITTEE
Speaker: F. W. Noel, State De-
partment of Education

CURLS: Reports of California librar-
ians on their recent assignments
abroad.

PUBLIC LIBRARIES SECTION: Three
discussion groups sponsored by
PLEASC (each group will re-
sume its morning discussion in
the afternoon).

TOPICS: 1. What kind of statisti-
cal data needed for local gov-
ernment for budget purposes?
2. What kind of statistical data
for reports to community?
3. What kind of statistical data
for the library itself; analysis of
statistics including work simpli-
fication?

PUBLIC LIBRARIES SECTION: Discus-
sion groups planned to meet the
practical needs of the non-ad-
ministrative librarian.

TOPIC: The Librarian and the
Patron

STATE COLLEGE LIBRARIANS

12:30 p.m.

*CURLS: Luncheon

*STATE DOCUMENTS COMMITTEE:
Luncheon

2:30 p.m.

AUDIO-VISUAL COMMITTEE:
Discussion groups

LIBRARY DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE

—SUBCOMMITTEE ON WORKSHOPS:
open meeting

LIBRARY WORK WITH BOYS & GIRLS
SECTION: Discussion of Art in
Children's Picture Books; Tea

PUBLIC LIBRARIES SECTION: Three
PLEASC morning discussion
groups continued.

At 4 p.m. all three groups as-
semble together for summaries.

STAFF ORGANIZATIONS ROUND TABLE:
open meeting

STATE COLLEGE LIBRARIANS

TRUSTEES SECTIONS open meeting

7:30 p.m.

LIBRARY WORK WITH BOYS & GIRLS
SECTION: Dinner

SPEAKER: James L. Summers

TRUSTEES SECTION: Dinner

SPEAKER: Burt Shafer

School Library Association of Cali-
fornia, Southern Section: Dinner

8:30 p.m.

AUDIO-VISUAL COMMITTEE: Film
Preview

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 16

10:00 a.m.

THIRD GENERAL SESSION
Summary of discussion groups
and recommendations to CLA
NEW PRESIDENT
RESOLUTIONS

12:30 p.m.

SLA Luncheon

2:30 p.m.

*EXECUTIVE BOARD MEETING

Religious books are to be envied because
they have so many sabbatical leaves.
*University of Washington "Library Infor-
mation."*

In a quiet spot in a moving picture the-
atre one night at nearly midnight, a librar-
ian heard a child's voice behind her saying,
"Daddy, are our library books due
today?"

—Pasadena "Grapevine"

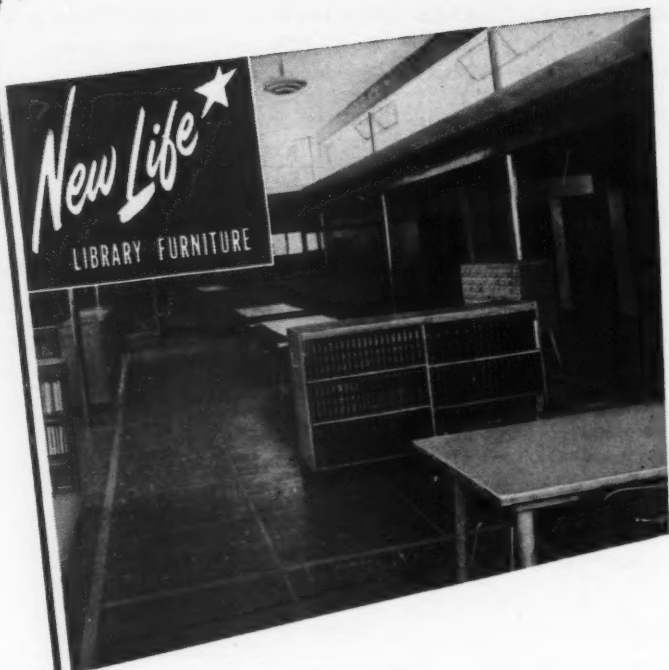
CALIFORNIA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION CONFERENCE

OCTOBER 13-16, 1954

PRELIMINARY PROGRAM (*Indicates closed meeting)

	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
8 a.m.	COUNTY LIBRARIANS MEETING		Library Week Committee: <i>Breakfast</i>	Library Work With Boys & Girls Section: <i>Breakfast & Business Meeting</i>	
10 a.m.		1st Gen. Session Speaker: Arthur F. Corey Panel: "Challenge to CLA" Announcements	2nd Gen. Session Speaker: Dr. Frank C. Baxter Business Meeting Committee Reports Announcements	Audio Visual Committee Speaker: F. W. Noel CURLS: Reports of California librarians on recent assignments abroad Public Libraries Section Discussion groups (3) sponsored by PLEASC Public Libraries Section Discussion groups planned for non-administrative librarians State College Librarians	3rd Gen. Session Summary of discussion groups & recommendations to CLA New President Resolutions
12:30 p.m.		Audio Visual Com.: Film Preview Public Libraries Sec.: <i>Luncheon and Business Meeting</i>	Regional Resources Coordinating Committee: <i>Luncheon</i>	*CURLS: <i>Luncheon</i> *State Documents Committee: <i>Luncheon</i>	SLA Luncheon
2:30 p.m.		CURLS Library Buildings Committee Speaker: George C. Hatch Public Libraries Section Panel: Sponsored by PLEASC Public Libraries Section Discussion groups planned by non-administrative librarians *Publications Com.: Closed meeting *California Library History, Bibliography & Archives Com. Closed meeting Legislative Com.: Open meeting	Hospital & Institutions Com. Open meeting Regional Resources Coordinating Committee: Open meeting FREE AFTERNOON	Audio Visual Committee Discussion groups Library Development Committee Subcommittee on Workshops: Open meeting Library Work with Boys & Girls Section: Discussion of Art in childrens Picture Books; Tea Public Libraries Section: Discussion groups (3) sponsored by PLEASC (continued from morning session) Staff Organizations Round Table	*Executive Board Meeting

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CREEPING PARALYSIS: Public Apathy and the Do-Gooders

BY DR. DALLAS A. TUELLER

IT IS A cardinal principle of the rough and tumble of politics that no matter what the size of the group if its needs and wants are vigorously and cleverly promoted before legislative bodies they win their cases depending upon the degree of activity. It is also axiomatic that very few bills or measures benefiting governmental agencies ever became law based on merit alone. Most bills must be pushed, cajoled, and jockeyed through a legislative body by

methods that have little relation to the theory of legislation. If the librarian is going to be an effective administrator he owes to his position the responsibility of acquiring the technics and know-how of political maneuvering. There is no reason why he should not be as adept at this essential of government as the sheriff's office, the public works department head, and the county welfare department.

It is absolutely imperative that librarians know their community and participate whole heartedly in its activity. It is as essential that the head librarian join the various clubs, professional, service and social, of his or her city as it is for the city manager, the manager of the P. G. & E. and the doctor. The sheltered life of a good librarian should be cast into the limbo of the past. He must dive into the activity of the community with at least as much vigor as his physical constitution and sense of propriety will permit. Through his contacts at Rotary, or Kiwanis or Lions, in the Chamber of Commerce, the Knights of Pythias, the Masonic organizations, the Business and Professional Women's Club, League of Women Voters, etc., he or she will make invaluable contacts that can assist the library in a number of ways.

Opposition to libraries, happily is rarely from a direct, concerted anti group, but it does suffer from the general unwillingness of the public to tax itself for a service of which it makes limited use. The

ED. NOTE: Because space permits the printing of only the final portion of Dr. Dallas A. Tueller's address to the Yosemite District meeting, I must take the liberty of summarizing his prior remarks. As Assistant Professor of Political Science at Fresno State College, Dr. Tueller occupies an exceptional vantage point from which to observe and comment on the library at work in the community.

Dr. Tueller has said that:

"The objectives of the library, briefly stated as the promotion of enlightened citizenship and the enrichment of life are noble ones indeed. There are, however, obstacles lying athwart the path of fulfillment of these objectives, and solutions must be found to overcome them.

"Three constant and pressing problems face public libraries and librarians. Essentially they are: The omnipresent question of money, the paralyzing factor of public apathy and indifference to public library problems, the constant carping attacks of the do-gooders, the self-appointed agents of truth, right, morals, etc. who wish constantly to censor all library selections so that a conformist intellectual diet is assured for all."

His observations on the problems of apathy and intellectual freedom which constitute the remainder of his address are of greatest importance and value to us.

library is said to have no natural enemies, but if that is true, conversely, it has no natural allies. They have to be carefully cultivated.

One of the ever-present dangers to the library is the competition from the great media of public information—the press, periodical, radio, movies, and television. Here are some startling figures that point up the challenge, all well-known to professional librarians.

Between 20% to 30% of all American adults read one book or more in a month; between 40% and 50% see at least one movie every two weeks, and 90% to 95% listen to a radio 15 minutes or more every day. Some recent studies on the amount of time spent before a television set runs as high as 3 to 4 hours a day.

One of the unhealthy aspects of television is its captivation of the lower strata of society. It could stultify and stupefy their intellects and deter the latent power that had heretofore driven them to seek learning out of the best books. One of the most priceless heritages of our way of life and a never ending source of strength in this great land has been the constant economic and intellectual improvement of the lower strata of our society.

One way to strengthen the position of the library in the community is then, for librarians to take themselves out of their cloistered, intellectual and cultured cells, and join the community stream of life that can breathe assistance in the direct form of money and public interest in library activities.

Merely joining is not enough. You must be active in bending related groups to your own ends. Consider the experience and tactics of the Denver librarian. He was a man of great capacity and dynamic leadership. He tied the library into a system that included the municipal university, a library school, a regional bibliographical center, and the Adult Education Council.

He managed to become a civic leader, being a member of the opera association, and director of the symphony society, and of the fine arts center. His staff was encouraged to follow his lead, and joined clubs, committees, councils, centers, associations, commissions, leagues, campaigns, conferences, and fraternities.

In 1947 when city institutions in Denver waged a campaign for building funds, it was agreed that each would wage its own battle. Within six weeks the Denver librarian mobilized a political organization and, using tactics something more than Pickwickian, using daily staff rallies, assigning political leg work, mailing lists to key group leaders and all library users, making speeches, joining with P.T.A.'s, the A. F. of L., the C. I. O. and other groups, using cleverly the press and radio, he managed to win a decisive victory when other municipal groups lost.

Librarians must come out of their ivory towers and compete for recognition in the world of every day politics. Political neutrality will, on occasion, have to be sacrificed to the pressing necessity of taking seriously the mission of the library as educator.

Successful work has been done by librarians in various sections of the country in selling their services to important groups in the community such as the League of Women Voters, service clubs, professional associations, ministers, doctors, lawyers, architects, etc. Tie-ins have been made with city and county employees groups, with labor groups, etc. There is excellent evidence that increased library use of groups actually sold on the services libraries can render has made itself felt in the realization of larger appropriations to provide better salaries and services.

The example of strong professional associations of the California Teachers Association and the California State Employees Association and the gains they have won for their public employee members should not be lost upon the Association of Librarians. You must cultivate association with all kinds of community groups and develop a strong organization of your own.

But, you will be cautioned, it is risky to get involved this way in the politics of the community! To this I reply, fear not when engaged in a good cause. While there is danger in courting groups to assist you to grow and expand services, it is a calculated risk. Nothing ventured, nothing gained. One wins few active supporters behind sheltered walls and the security of

(Creeping Paralysis . . . Page 52)

Learning to Teach, Teaching to Learn

BY LAWRENCE CLARK POWELL

WHAT WAS it like to be at Columbia university during her bicentennial celebration? It was the most exciting thing that has happened to me since February 1, 1938, when I went to work at UCLA. To rub shoulders on campus, and eat together in the faculty club, with such men as Henry Steele Commager, Allen Nevins, Gilbert Highet, Robert "Middletown" Lynd, and President Russell of Teachers College and President Kirk of the entire University, was a rewarding experience.

The bicentennial theme—made familiar by the special blue-and-white three-cent stamp and by many programs and publications—is *Man's Right to Knowledge and the Free Use Thereof*—and the stand on freedom by Columbia University and its former president was a constant inspiration, particularly last spring when political gangsterism hit a new low.

To be on Morningside Heights meant that the chimneys of Harlem smoked in the east, and the great tower of the Riverside Church ruled the west, that thousands of students poured in and out of the subway, that the sky was full of noisy planes westward bound from La Guardia Field, and that I was the fortunate occupant of an office on a high floor of the Butler Library, where the Columbia School of Library Service occupies spacious and practical quarters. Mother of all American library schools, founded by Melvil Dewey in 1887, the Columbia school has a proud tradition, and is reinforced by a vast collection of library literature.

I had never before realized the extent of library literature—books, pamphlets, periodicals, bulletins, leaflets, ephemera of all kinds, in many languages—organized and arranged, bound and catalogued, with adjoining stacks, alcoves, reading rooms, and reference desk, under the general supervision of our former colleague

at the Huntington Library, Roland Baughman, and the immediate direction of Darthula Wilcox, a former Texan, who is one of the best librarians I have ever met. What do I mean by "best"? Miss Wilcox not only knew what she had and where it was; she was also full of active good will toward those who needed help.

The Columbia faculty is well rounded in theory and practice, and includes the Dean, kindly Carl White, bibliographical Allen Hazen, dynamic Maurice Tauber, inquiring Robert D. Leigh, bookish Ray Trautman and Bertha Frick, medical Tom Fleming and architectural Jim Vanderpool, the versatile Misses Alice Bryan, Winifred Linderman, and Hilda Grieder, and the late Miriam Tompkins, whose sudden death early in the semester grieved her many students past and present. A memorial service held in the Episcopal chapel on campus, an afternoon of bitter wind and cold, was deeply moving.

As the time of my appointment drew near, I became increasingly nervous, for I had been openly critical of library education, ever since I received two semesters of it in 1936/37; and now it meant either "put up or shut up." I have never been without initial nervousness before facing an audience (which fortunately dissolves in the flow of words) and the night before my first class was spent in wondering why this boy from Westwood ever left the barley fields of home. The interestedness, yes and the bookishness, of my class and their responsiveness to the challenges I threw down ("We're here to work and to learn and to believe") soon reassured me that I had made no mistake in responding to Columbia's call.

The area of my teaching—library administration—would not have been my first choice if I had been able to choose my courses; and yet on second thought I was glad to have an opportunity to preach

about what I had been practicing for the past ten years. It is good to be known as a bookman, and yet my interest in administration is active and vital, and I am proud of the organizational accomplishments of my decade as head of the UCLA library system.

The basis for my course was the syllabus prepared in 1950 by Lowell Martin, called "Theory of Library Administration," to which I made modifications, and additions, such as sections on library leaders and library literature. Thirty-seven students signed up for this optional second-semester course, and only two dropped out after the first day, both foreign students who probably had difficulty with my California accent. Other foreign students remained, however, along with men and women from all parts of the USA, with an average age somewhere in the twenties and about equally divided between academic and public library career interests. My procedure each Monday and Wednesday, from 10 to 10:50 a.m., was to open the class with a short reading from a book or a periodical (often from Emerson, a great theoretical administrator) aimed to reiterate my belief that books are basic and that it is wicked to call a library a "materials center."

I would lecture on the day's assignment, employ spot case-reports and occasional quizzes, and then serve as referee in free-for-all discussion. The excitement of librarianship filled the room, as lively give-and-take ensued between the students themselves and between them and me. Not all of them were taking the course because they intended to be administrators; a number merely wanted to find out what it was all about. So did I! Being an administrator is someways easier than teaching how to be one. I believe that I benefited from the discipline of being compelled to concentrate my knowledge into the framework of the week's comparatively few hours of classes and to focus my heterogeneous experience so that it would burn with maximum intensity during the span of fifty minutes.

I also conducted a seminar of eight doctoral candidates in *Some Administrative Problems in Large Libraries*, and this weekly two-hour session was always over

too soon. Topics dealt with included Acquisitions Policies in Engineering Libraries; Classification Schemes as Influenced by the Size of Collections; the Documents Expediting Project; the Organization of the New York, Queensborough and Brooklyn Public libraries; Cooperation among the Queens, Brooklyn, Hunter and City College libraries.

Administration is not something that I taught as an abstract set of rules, or as a purely theoretical matter, but I sought rather to ground my students in what it means to be a librarian: that librarianship is a humane art, not a mechanistic science, that we were in a school of library service, not science. I insisted that librarianship is a calling, similar to the ministry, that gives rich returns to those who give their lives to it, and that the spiritual rewards of librarianship should not be minimized in this time of emphasis on rising salaries, new buildings, and all the physical aspects of our work. I preached the only gospel I know: that books are basic and that people are good, and that to work with them both is the best of all lives. And furthermore that a person truly becomes a librarian, not when he is a certificated graduate of a library school, or has finished X-number of years of work, but rather at that time when he speaks with inner or outer voice and says, "This work with books and people is the best of all work—I do it because I love it—and want to go on doing it until I die."

I cannot conceive of any course in librarianship which ignores books, and I found the bookish approach to administration both practical and popular. Libraries are administered with the object of providing a gracious and economical union of people and books. This doctrine brought us all close together, so that when the semester ended I was warmed by the esprit de corps that fired the group, and will always remember the parting remarks of one of the students who said, "You have made us come to be fond of each other by the give-and-take in class."

Instead of a final examination each student wrote the annual report of a library he had chosen or created at the beginning of the semester, and to which

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Spice and Trivia

BY SUSAN T. SMITH

INDEXING the earlier volumes of *News Notes* with a view to having a card file of references by subject of the striking events in California library history is frustrating to an old pioneer. The headings chosen for entry are too general and objective to indicate the many intangibles that stir the memory. By adding footnotes that are irresistible to the indexer but cannot be included in the index, the work is slowed down. At the suggestion of your Editor some of these have been worked into an article.

Much of the excitement and drama is missing from the heading "Northern District," followed by "Report of Northern District meeting Woodland, 1902," with a brief note about the program. To the District President it was a momentous occasion. There had been considerable correspondence with the President of the Library Board, a prominent lawyer and bachelor. For the occasion she had purchased a crepe dress bright green in color and a toque made of bright red geranium leaves. When the local stopped at the little town drowsing in the sunlight, she stepped down and advanced with confidence toward the only man of distinction wearing a derby hat, who stood on the platform, scanning the passengers. When she greeted him he said in a slightly skeptical voice "you are not Miss Mary Jones?" Later when she expressed her disappointment to one of her colleagues, the latter said, "What do you think he expected to see, certainly not someone who looked like a geranium."

The same flower played an important part at a District meeting in a mountainous and remote county. The Librarian was hard put to find a red geranium, which the speaker of the day insisted upon wearing in her black hair. Without the flower she could not do her best.

During these District meetings many quaint customs of technique were observed. Those relating to circulation were sometimes downright ingenious. Financial support was based on the premise that the

use and popularity of the library was determined by the number and kind of books circulated—the more books the reader carried home (especially of a scholarly content) the more tax funds the City Fathers were willing to appropriate. One of the old established valley libraries used a sloping board shaped like a trough with a hole in the top, the lower end resting over a hole in the circulation desk. Colored marbles, each representing a specified class, were dropped into the top hole as the book was issued and the "take" counted the next morning.

The Librarian in a coast library more progressive in her methods, used the Browne system, with a borrower's card-board pocket in which was filed the book card. To save time the Librarian counted the circulation each morning by measuring so many pockets to a handclasp between the thumb and first finger. Her size "squeeze" indicated fifty pockets, not strictly accurate, perhaps, but this procedure added a bit of spice to the morning routine. If a borrower had withdrawn a book or two not quite in keeping with her well established reputation, this same Librarian, a native daughter of the town, was able to explain the deviation by recalling some early indiscretion of her grandmother.

With the aid of the Art Club, a State Library organizer replaced the cumbersome charging system of another library, with the Browne system. On their Club meeting day, the members held open house for the citizens, as a celebration of this achievement only to be thwarted by the local Librarian. With many misgivings she had viewed the new book cards and proceeded to remove all temptation from the light fingered, by pasting them down in the book pockets!

Financial support loomed large in those early reports. In the smaller towns the library was maintained largely by civic minded citizens often in most unorthodox ways: balls, minstrel shows, amateur theatricals, whist affairs and afternoon teas

were staged by both men and women. The former were responsible for the *Speedway Matinee Races*, run specifically for the library, in a northern town. A good profit was made and gave impetus to the Men's Baseball Team. Two hundred and fifteen dollars was realized from the game they played. The Trustees used this handsome sum to pay an increased salary to the Janitress, and promote her to the position of Assistant Librarian.

In a farming community the Women's Club placarded each residence, store and office with tags that were redeemed by the children after school, on the payment of 25c. One fall the Ladies Club of Alturas had a voting contest on the popularity of the different candidates for county offices. School children solicited votes at 10 cents apiece.

It was also the age of the Carnegie Library. In several volumes were found references to the progress made in various towns in the selection and purchase of sites for the proposed buildings, the choice of architectural design—Romanesque was favored over Ionic or Mission—and the drawing up of plans. The Carnegie Corporation did not always approve of the latter and one whole set was rejected because the entrance was on the end instead of the side of the building. The alteration was made possible by the purchase of ten more feet of land by the Ladies Aid. Gradually the well-to-do citizens appeared as competitors of Carnegie on the local scene. Many libraries today still bear the names of these benefactors who endowed the buildings themselves, or whose heirs erected them as memorials.

An interesting case developed in a Santa Clara Valley town. A prominent citizen died leaving a provision in his will that \$25,000 from his estate be set aside for "my funeral expenses and proper interment, also for the erection of a suitable monument to my memory." The Executors of his estate thought this was a large sum to spend on a hearse and headstone, so proposed to buy a granite shaft for \$200 and devote the remainder, after funeral expenses, to the building of a library in his memory. The relatives of the deceased objected. But the Executors, confident of

winning in so good a cause, brought suit in the name of the city to obtain the money. However the suit was lost, both in the lower court and on appeal. The Supreme Court argued that a library would be a suitable monument but it was not what the deceased intended.

Citizens donations took other forms. The heading *Art* can hardly convey the impact made by some of these. One library reported that a Mrs. Marbury had presented a reproduction of the *Crouching Venus* in Carrara marble. Not to be outdone by this feminine gesture, a noted banker gave a reproduction of the *Flying Mercury* in enameled bronze. With a feeling of futility the Ladies of the disbanded Art Club, then gave the library a picture of the *Castle and Bridge of San Angelo*, in oil, as well as a marble statue of the *Headless Victory of Samothrace*—most appropriate under the circumstances.

We can hardly approve today of the action of the Hollywood Trustees, in putting a California corner in the library for the benefit of the many tourists who visited the library and ask for literature. The Board of Trade voted them \$25 to keep a desk supplied with stationery so that "tourists can write home from Hollywood." Nor could we justify some of the other items that showed up in the budget files. In one case there were receipts, approved by the Trustees for the purchase of 10 hams, 2 turkeys and several gallons of ice cream for the entertainment of visitors to a District library meeting. A saving was reported made however in the donation of home made cakes, by the Church Guild.

Education for Librarianship is another subject heading frequently used that hardly pictures conditions as they existed. The need for professional training was recognized but local needs were given first consideration. In most cases it seemed advisable to appoint local talent. Ladies in the genteel tradition "without visible means of support," were placed in the libraries. Many were cultured and well read, and gave far more in service to the community than the inadequate salary

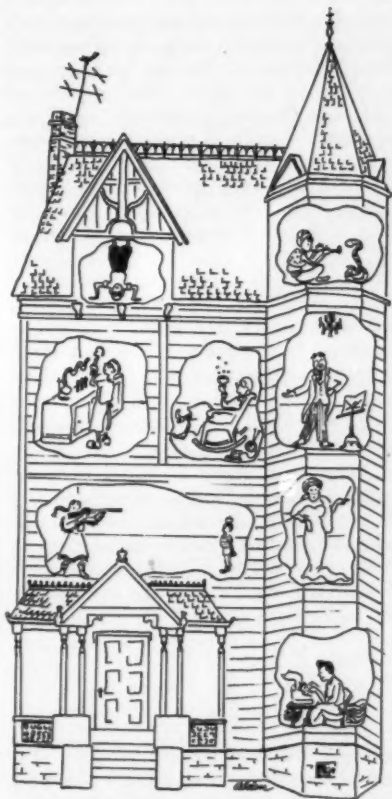
(Spice and Trivia... Page 56)

Have You a Mad Relative In the Attic?

BY ARMINE D. MACKENZIE

RECENTLY, WHILE working at the Information Desk of the Los Angeles Public Library, I was asked for a book called *Confessions of an Eight Year Old*. I was not unduly surprised. Those popular books of recent years that stem from *Life With Father*, the whacky family histories and the rest, have prepared me for almost anything. Even when investigation proved that the book in question was in Italian and (though I am woefully weak in that language) the title referred apparently to an *eighty* year old, I was left with the feeling that it is only a matter of time until the little tots will be writing amusing accounts of their lives or nasty exposés of their adult relatives.

Indeed, the trend is with us already, at least retrospectively. W. H. Auden, or somebody, once advised writers to be careful of their childhood. It was, he said, their capital; they should draw on it sparingly. But writers of these family chronicles rush in where poets and novelists hesitate; in fact, many of them seem never to have left their childhood, at least in memory. If we grew tired, some years ago, of the unhappy childhoods that turned up in every serious novel, we are perhaps already a little jaded with the riotous fun that characterizes the family life depicted in these, technically, non-fiction works. Look at some of the titles. *We Kept Mother Single* is doubtless more amusing to the author than it was to Mother; the question remains, does it amuse the reader? *Honeymoon for Seven* has nothing to do with the early days in Utah, as one of our patrons ventured to guess. I haven't read it, and unless I suffer from softening of the brain someday I don't suppose I ever will. But apparently *someone* finds the book hilarious. At least librarians (who haven't read it either) are sure it is the sort of book that the "public" will eat up.



Dwight MacDonald wrote an article in *The New Yorker* a few months ago on the "how to" books. He expressed amazement at their number and variety; but what he wrote was no news to librarians. But these family life books are an even greater publishing phenomenon. It used to be said that every person had at least one novel in him. Now it appears that everyone in the United States has had an unusual and very comical childhood, grew

up in a peculiar and slightly "off" family, and can boast of a picturesque or queer or unpredictable relative. In the old days, if you had someone in the family who was a little tetchy, you concealed the fact as well as you could. Now you write a book.

It all began with father, and to this day middle-aged ladies with fond recollections of poor old dad (so helpless and *baffled* with mom and the growing girls!) pour out book after book. If, on the other hand, you are a timorous bachelor, you may choose to write about mother—if you dare, that is. Dragonish aunts are, perhaps, not quite so popular here as they are in England—or were, in Saki's day. If you can dig up a gruff, laconic grandfather, you have a goldmine. But just now an eccentric grandmother is best of all.

We had the grandma who called things carnal and are now enjoying the one who rolled her own. If grandma happened to be a suffragette or took snuff, it is somehow terribly funny. Then there is the granny who said "doggone your hide" and loved her whiskey: ah, a picturesque old body was *that* one!

Who reads these books? I am constantly intrigued by this point, because I do not believe I have ever met a human being who admits to a taste for them. I doubt very much if unmarried readers pick up *Raising a Riot* or the other works on children in a family. They are cornered too often by the parents among their friends and have to listen to the prodigious exploits of the children they know. And do parents like to read about children other than their own? I simply don't believe it. I've seen them when other parents reported how little Suzie's drawings were just like "modern art" and I've seen the light of interest and even attention fade from their eyes. Perhaps the children themselves read these books. The little tykes are getting pretty self-conscious these days about *being* children. They learn from television that they are lovable normal kids. Captain Jet, and other molders of the child mind, not only tell them to blackmail their parents into buying certain products, but also remind them what fun it is to be children. "I'm

just an average American kid," a ten-year old told me the other day, "and I'm lucky to live in a country where you can still get Wheaties."

The library doesn't dare overlook these books. If we feel that our quota of grandmothers is reached, or if we have stretched our budget to include everything on adopting children, we find ourselves swamped by screamingly funny misadventures in foreign travel, humorous doings at summer resorts, cantankerous trailers, and mosquito-plagued camping trips. Let a person so much as pack a suitcase in the first chapter and the reader knows he is in for wrong trains, mixups at hotels, weird experiences with Parisian taxi drivers, and sidesplitting embarrassments with customs officials. Choosing and building your dream house is, of course, the signal for everything to go to pieces—the old house, the author, and (presumably) the reader with sheer helplessness merriment.

I've often meant to ask my colleagues concerned with such matters how they choose humorous family chronicles. Those I've tried at random have left me baffled. For instance, one refers to an obscure individual called Family Provider whose remark at breakfast that it is warmish for September is caught up alertly by Middle-Teen-Ager, with the snappy retort that it is just right for a family picnic. Now would I have included that one in any collection? Passing on with a sigh, I open another. Chapter I is called "Lark with a Capital K." The family is off for an early start somewhere and Dad is trying to open the garage without disturbing the neighbors. For some reason, I never discover where they are going or why the chapter is called that.

Oh! Here's one about Mother and Grandma, a real bargain this is! The time is 1904 and Grandma has just scolded Mother ("Tarnation sakes!") because Mother has burned her marble cake while reading *The Prisoner of Zenda*. (No TV then, of course.) Grandma evidently doesn't have the attitude toward books inculcated in her nearest library; she excoriates the waste of eight eggs, four cups

(*Mad Relative* . . . Page 63)

FINAL DRAFT . . .

CLA CONSTITUTION & BY-LAWS

BY JOHN D. HENDERSON

Chairman, Constitutional Revision Committee

THE COMMITTEE on Constitutional Revision has been at work on its assignment for more than two years. In the March issue of the CALIFORNIA LIBRARIAN the proposed Constitution was discussed and in the June issue the changes in the By-Laws were analyzed, and in presenting the final drafts it is not necessary to repeat what has already been said. At recent meetings the Committee has sharpened and refined a number of minor details which were not incorporated in the previously published drafts.

Comments and suggestions from the membership were welcomed in the course of the Committee's work, professional leaders participated in its workshop sessions, and the Executive Board reviewed the major changes in January at its Berkeley meeting. From these conferences with past and present state and district officers, section chairmen and others, the Committee has produced a document that represents the fundamental thinking of the membership in regard to the activities and organizational structure of the California Library Association.

In preparation for the vote on the Constitution and By-Laws at the Business Meeting of the CLA in Long Beach the membership is urged to study carefully the final drafts presented below. The Constitution is a reasonably simple document setting up the basic framework of our organization; as revised it does not incorporate any fundamental changes in the structure or operation of the California Library Association.

The change most in need of justification which has not been discussed previously is the increase in dues. This has been a recurrent matter over the past fifteen years in CLA affairs. The increase is asked for because of the rising costs of administering CLA business, the fact

that the membership has not expanded, nor has the revenue in dues increased in proportion to the expenses of operating the CLA office and its publishing program. With the growth of the State and the anticipated expansion of CLA activities to meet the needs of the profession money will be required for committee work, for a publishing program, possibly for the support of a statewide survey of library service, as well as for additional help in the CLA office, and the possibility of renting office space. It is not generally appreciated by the membership how fortunate we are in having space for our files, desk and office equipment available to us without rental cost. The enlarged Executive Board proposed in this Constitution will also add to the expense of operation. This it is felt is justified in view of the authority and responsibility that the Constitution and By-Laws place on the Executive Board. For these reasons it is believed that the dues increase is justified.

From the pooled experience and intelligence that is represented in the contacts the Committee has made in the conferences and work sessions with leaders in the CLA it is felt that the Constitution and By-Laws herein proposed mark a forward step in CLA progress toward improved library service in California. It is appreciated that this is not a perfect document, that the Constitution and By-Laws should receive constant study, and that amendments and changes, particularly in the By-Laws, will be necessary from time to time.

This constitutes the required official notice of intention to amend the present Constitution and By-Laws at the forthcoming Long Beach Conference. Come prepared to act!

CONSTITUTION OF THE CALIFORNIA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

ARTICLE I — NAME

The name of this Association shall be the California Library Association.

ARTICLE II — OBJECT

The object of the California Library Association shall be to promote library service and librarianship.

ARTICLE III — MEMBERSHIP

Section 1. *Types of Membership.*

a. **Active Members.** Any person residing in California who is at present or was previously engaged in library work, any member of a library's governing or advisory board, any library school student, or any library in California, may become an active member of this Association and be entitled to all its privileges upon payment of the initiation fee and dues as provided in the By-Laws.

b. **Affiliate Members.** Any person residing out of the state who is at present or was previously engaged in library work may become an affiliate member upon payment of the initiation fee and dues as provided in the By-Laws.

c. **Associate Members.** Upon payment of dues as provided in the By-Laws, any person, other than a librarian, who is interested in library work, may become an associate member.

d. Any business firm or other non-library organization may become a contributing or sustaining member upon payment of dues as provided in the By-Laws.

e. **Honorary Members.** Upon recommendation of the Executive Board, persons who have rendered important service to library interests or to the cause of education in general may be elected to honorary membership.

Section 2. *Voting Privilege.* Each active and life member of the Association in good standing shall be entitled to voting privileges. Governing boards of member libraries, through a delegated representative, may have one vote in all questions which come before the Association.

ARTICLE IV — ORGANIZATION

Section 1. *Districts.* To facilitate the work of the Association the State shall be divided into districts, as provided in the By-Laws, the number of districts to be conditioned by the growth of libraries throughout the State.

Section 2. *Sections.* To stimulate the interest of special groups, sections of this Association may be created from time to time, with the approval of the Executive Board in accordance with the provisions in the By-Laws.

Section 3. *American Library Association Membership.* To widen its contacts, this Association may affiliate with ALA as a sustaining member thereof and shall annually elect, as provided in the CLA By-Laws and in accordance with the Constitution and By-Laws of the ALA, a delegate or delegates.

ARTICLE V — MANAGEMENT

Section 1. *Officers.* The officers of this Association shall be a President, a Vice-President, who shall be President-Elect, a Second Vice-President, an Executive Secretary, and a Treasurer. These officers, except the Executive Secretary, shall be elected or appointed as provided in the By-Laws; they shall perform the duties usually pertaining to their offices and any other duties specified in the By-Laws. The executive Secretary shall be chosen by the Executive Board and shall hold office at its pleasure.

Section 2. (a) Executive Board Members. There shall be an Executive Board consisting of the officers named in Section 1 of this Article, the retiring President, and the District Presidents, and the section chairmen. **(b)** The Executive Secretary and the Editor of the official periodical shall serve as non-voting ex-officio members of this Board. **(c)** This Board shall administer the affairs of the Association; it shall have the right to review the action of officers and committees of the Association, and it shall be empowered to authorize expenditures as provided in the By-Laws. **(d) Vacancies.** The Executive Board shall have power to fill all vacancies in office pro tempore, the person so elected by the Executive Board to serve only until the next annual conference of the Association, except that in case of the death or resignation of the President of the Association or District President or Section President, or his inability to serve, the President-Elect or District President-Elect, or Section President-Elect shall become President or District President or Section President to serve until the end of his elected term as President. **(e)** Meetings of the Executive Board may be called by the President at such times and places as he may designate, and shall be called upon request of a majority of the Board of the voting members, **(f) Quorum.** A majority shall constitute a quorum of the Executive Board. **(g) Votes by Correspondence.** Approval in writing by a majority of the Board or of any committee shall have the force of a vote, if conducted under the conditions specified in the By-Laws.

ARTICLE VI—COMMITTEES AND APPOINTMENTS

Section 1. *Standing Committees.* There shall be the following standing committees: Documents, Finance, Legislative, Library Development and Standards, Membership, Nominating, Publications, and Resolutions.

Section 2. *Special Committees.* The President may appoint other special committees, subject to the approval of the Executive Board.

Section 3. *Parliamentarian.* The President shall appoint as parliamentarian a qualified member of the Association.

Section 4. *Editor.* The editor of the official periodical shall be chosen by the Executive Board and shall hold office at its pleasure.

Section 5. *Appointment to Committees.* The President shall make appointments to committees in accordance with the By-Laws and subject to the approval of the Executive Board.

Section 6. *Vacancies.* The President may fill committee vacancies without Board approval.

ARTICLE VII — NOMINATION AND ELECTION OF OFFICERS

Section 1. *Method.* All officers listed in Article V, Section 1, of this Constitution shall be nominated and elected as provided in the By-Laws.

Section 2. *Term of Office.* All officers and all members of the Executive Board except the Executive Secretary (Article V, Section 1), Editor (Article VI, Section 4), and the Treasurer who shall be elected for a term of three years, shall hold office for one year or until their successors are elected (or appointed). Officers shall assume their duties on January first of a given year. However, incoming officers may make committee appointments and plans for meetings and prepare budget recommendations immediately after the annual meeting.

ARTICLE VIII — MEETINGS

Meetings of the Association shall be held as provided in the By-Laws. (Article III, Section 1 and 2.)

ARTICLE IX — AMENDMENTS

Section 1. *By-Laws.* Amendments to By-Laws may be proposed either by initiatory petition of twenty-five active members or by resolution of the Executive Board or by written report of a special committee appointed to report thereon. By-Laws may be amended by two-thirds vote of the active members present and voting at any annual business meeting provided that written notice of such change shall have been mailed to all active members at least fifteen days prior to such meeting. Any By-Law may be suspended by a two-thirds vote of those present at any meeting of the Association.

Section 2. *Constitution.* Amendments to the Constitution may be proposed by initiatory petition of twenty-five active members or by written report of a special committee appointed to report thereon. All such amendments must be approved and submitted by the Executive Board.

This Constitution may be amended by a two-thirds vote of the active members of the Association present and voting at any annual meeting provided notice of the proposed amendment shall have been mailed to all active members at least fifteen days prior to such meeting.

BY-LAWS

ARTICLE I — OFFICIAL YEARS

Section 1. *Official Years.* The fiscal, membership, and conference year of the CLA shall be the calendar year from January 1 to December 31 of a given year.

ARTICLE II — DUES AND FEES

Section 1. *Annual Dues.*

(a) Annual dues for individual active members shall be computed on a sliding scale based on the monthly salary received by the members during the last fiscal year (rates revised June 1954 include Section dues):

Monthly Salary	Dues	Trustees - - - - -	4.00
Students - - - - -	\$ 2.00	Affiliate - - - - -	4.00
Less than \$300 - - - - -	4.00	Associate - - - - -	7.00
\$300 - \$499 - - - - -	7.00	Contributing - - - - -	25.00
\$500 and over - - - - -	15.00	Sustaining - - - - -	100.00

(b) Annual dues for libraries shall be computed on the sliding scale based on their operating expenditures:

\$20,000 or less	\$10.00
\$20,000-40,000	15.00
\$40,000-70,000	20.00
\$70,000-100,000	25.00
\$100,000-500,000	30.00
\$500,000 up	35.00

(c) Dues shall be due and payable in advance in January of each year. Any member whose dues are unpaid on April 1 shall be dropped from the membership.

Section 2. *ALA Chapter Dues.* Provision shall be made in the annual budget to apply to the American Library Association annual dues, in accordance with its requirements.

ARTICLE III — MEETINGS

Section 1. *Annual Meetings.* The annual meetings of the CLA shall be held at the time and the place determined by the Executive Board.

Section 2. *Special Meetings.* Special meetings may be called by the President with the approval of the Executive Board.

Section 3. *Quorum.* Ten percent of the total CLA membership shall constitute a quorum at any meeting of the association.

ARTICLE IV — LIBRARY DISTRICTS

Section 1. *Formation of Districts.* Upon written request of twenty-five CLA members residing in a proposed district, the Executive Board shall consider its establishment. When the written consent of two-thirds of the members in the proposed district has been obtained by the Board, the new district shall be formed and Article IV, Section 2, of the By-Laws changed accordingly.

Section 2. *Description of Districts.*

(a) Golden Empire District shall consist of the following counties: Yolo, Sacramento, San Joaquin, Nevada, Placer, El Dorado, Amador, Calaveras, and Alpine.

(b) Golden Gate District shall consist of the following counties: Mendocino, Lake, Sonoma, Napa, Marin, Solano, Contra Costa, Alameda, San Francisco, San Mateo, Santa Clara, Santa Cruz, San Benito, and Monterey.

(c) Mt. Shasta District shall consist of the following counties: Siskiyou, Modoc, Trinity, Shasta, Lassen, Tehama, Plumas, Glenn, Butte, Sierra, Colusa, Yuba, and Sutter.

(d) Redwood District shall consist of the following counties: Del Norte and Humboldt.

(e) Southern District shall consist of the following counties: Mono, Inyo, San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara, Ventura, Los Angeles, Orange, San Diego, Imperial, Riverside, and San Bernardino.

(f) Yosemite District shall consist of the following counties: Stanislaus, Merced, Tuolumne, Mariposa, Madera, Fresno, Kings, Tulare, and Kern.

Section 3. *Boundary Changes.* The Executive Board shall give consideration to any proposed changes in District boundaries when a written request for such change is made by five percent or more CLA members residing in the affected area. When approved by the Executive Board the proposed boundary shall be submitted to a vote of the districts affected. The new boundary will be ratified when 2/3 of the total ballots cast by the CLA members in these districts are affirmative.

Section 4. *Officers.* The district officers shall consist of a district president, a vice-president who shall serve as president-elect, and a secretary-treasurer. The president-elect and the secretary-treasurer shall be elected by the members of the district in accordance with the provisions in Article VII, Sections 1 and 2 of these By-Laws.

Section 5. *Nominations and Elections.*

(a) District Nominating Committee. The District president shall appoint a nominating committee of not less than 3 to prepare the district's official ballot. This ballot shall include the names of candidates for vice-president who shall serve as president-elect, and secretary-treasurer. In districts of one hundred or more members, two or more candidates shall be nominated for each office. A member may be a candidate for one office only. The committee shall obtain the written consent of each candidate before placing his name on the ballot.

(b) District Ballot. Report of the nominating committee shall be made to the district president who in turn will file this ballot with the Executive Secretary at least ninety (90) days prior to the annual meeting of the CLA. Balloting shall be conducted by mail as provided for in Article VII, Section 1, of the By-Laws.

Section 6. *Term of Office.* All officers and members of committees shall hold office for one official year, or until their successors are elected or appointed.

Section 7. *State Nominators.* Each district shall be represented on the State Nominating Committee by one member appointed by the district president prior to the first Executive Board meeting.

Section 8. *Finances.*

(a) Each incoming district president shall submit a district budget request to the Executive Board before the beginning of the official year.

(b) The Executive Board shall review the district budget requests and appropriate funds for district expenditures.

(c) Unexpended district funds shall be returned to the general fund at the end of the fiscal year.

Section 9. *Meetings.*

(a) Annual. Each district shall hold an annual meeting at the place designated by the district president.

(b) Special. Special district meetings may be held upon call of the district president.

(c) Quorum. Twenty percent of the membership of any district shall constitute a quorum.

Section 10. *Reports.* An annual report of the meetings and work of the district shall be submitted in writing to the association president and to the Executive Secretary by each district president before the annual meeting of the CLA.

ARTICLE V — SECTIONS

Section 1. *Organization.* Members of the association who are engaged in similar work or have special interests in common may organize into sections, as indicated in Article IV, Section 2, of the Constitution, upon complying with the following procedure.

Section 2. *Petition.* A petition for establishment of a section, signed by not less than 25 members of the CLA who signify their intention to become charter members of the section, shall be submitted to the Executive Board of the CLA for decision.

Section 3. *Membership.* Any CLA member engaged in the work or interested in the purpose of a section may be accepted for membership in the section upon conforming to its rules.

Section 4. *Finances.*

(a) Each section shall submit a section budget request to the Executive Board before the beginning of the official year.

(b) The Executive Board shall review the sections' budget requests and appropriate funds for section expenditures.

(c) Unexpended section funds shall be returned to the CLA general fund at the end of the fiscal year.

Section 5. *Activities.* Sections may prescribe qualifications for memberships and in general carry on activities along the lines of their interests.

Section 6. *Meetings.* Each section shall hold its annual meeting at the time of and in connection with the annual CLA meeting. Other meetings shall be held upon call of the section president.

Section 7. *Officers.* The section officers shall consist of a section president, a vice-president who shall serve as president-elect, and a secretary-treasurer. They shall be elected by the members of the section in accordance with the provisions in Article V, Section 8, of these By-Laws.

Section 8. *Nominations and Elections.*

(a) Section Nominating Committee. The section president shall appoint a nominating committee of not less than three to prepare the district's official ballot.

(b) The section ballot shall contain the names of two or more candidates for vice-president who shall serve as president-elect, and secretary-treasurer.

(c) The committee shall obtain the written consent of each candidate before placing his name on the ballot. A member may be a candidate for one section office only.

Section 9. *Section Ballot.* Report of the nominating committee shall be made to the section president who in turn shall file this ballot with the Executive Secretary at least ninety (90) days prior to the annual meeting of the CLA. Balloting shall be conducted by mail, as provided for in Article VII, Section 1, of these By-Laws.

Section 10. *State Nominators.* Each section shall be represented on the state nominating committee by one member appointed by the section president prior to the first Executive Board meeting of the year.

Section 11. *By-Laws.* In addition to the foregoing provisions, each section may adopt suitable By-Laws which shall be subject to the approval of the Executive Board.

Section 12. *Reports.* An annual report of the meetings and work of the section shall be submitted in writing to the association president and to the Executive Secretary by each section president before the annual meeting of the CLA.

Section 13. *Dissolution.* A section may dissolve by presenting to the CLA Executive Board a resolution to that effect, approved by a vote of two-thirds of the section members. Dissolution becomes effective upon the approval of the Executive Board. A section which has been inactive for two years may be dissolved by the Executive Board. Any section funds shall revert to the association.

ARTICLE VI — NOMINATIONS OF STATE OFFICERS

Section 1. *State Nominating Committee.* The nominating committee shall be a standing committee composed of one district representative designated by each district president at the first Executive Board meeting of each year, and one section representative designated by each section president at the first Executive Board meeting of each year.

Section 2. The chairmanship shall rotate in alphabetical order among the districts and sections, alternating each year between the districts and sections. Committee work may be carried on by mail.

Section 3. *Candidates.* The committee shall name two or more persons for:

- (a) Vice-president (president-elect)
- (b) Second vice-president
- (c) Treasurer (in the last year of the treasurer's term)
- (d) Delegate or delegates to the ALA Council

A member's consent must be obtained in writing before his name may be placed on the ballot by the nominating committee. A member may be a candidate for one office only.

Section 4. *Report.* The report of the nominating committee shall be filed with the Executive Secretary not later than 120 days before the annual meeting. It shall then be published in that issue of the official periodical of the association which immediately precedes the annual meeting.

Section 5. *Nominations by Petition of Members.* Additional nominations may be placed on the ballot by the petition of 25 members of the association, accompanied by the written consent of the nominee(s), to be presented to the Executive Secretary at least forty-five (45) days before the election.

ARTICLE VII — ELECTIONS

Section 1. *Voting.* The official ballot shall contain the names of nominees for state, district, and section officers and shall be mailed by the Executive Secretary to each member of the CLA at least thirty (30) days prior to the annual meeting. All voting shall be conducted by mail.

Section 2. *Election Committee.* The president shall appoint an election committee which shall count and tabulate the votes cast and announce the results at the association's annual meeting.

ARTICLE VIII — DUTIES OF OFFICERS

Section 1. *President.* In addition to his regular duties and those mentioned in Article V, Sec. 2, and VI, Sec. 1, of the Constitution, the president shall make an annual report at the annual meeting on the condition and affairs of the association.

Section 2. *Vice-President (president-elect).* In addition to his regular duties, the vice-president shall coordinate committee work under the direction of the president and the Executive Board.

Section 3. *Second Vice-President.* In addition to his regular duties, the second vice-president shall act, as chairman of the membership committee, and as ex-officio chairman of the resolutions committee.

Section 4. *Treasurer.* The treasurer shall through the Executive Secretary keep record of and disburse the funds of the association. He shall make a financial statement annually, and at such other times as the association, the Executive Board, or the finance committee may require. He shall be chairman of the finance committee.

Section 5. *Executive Secretary.* The Executive Secretary shall perform the following duties:

(a) Maintain and supervise the headquarters office, in which are to be kept the official records and accounts of the association;

(b) Manage the business affairs of the association in accordance with the policies of the Executive Board;

(c) Assist the officers, committees, districts and sections of the association by providing such clerical service as is authorized by the Executive Board;

(d) Represent the association to the extent authorized by the Executive Board.

Section 6. *Parliamentarian.* The Parliamentarian shall advise the president and Executive Board on constitutional, parliamentary, and organizational problems. "Sturgis Standard Code of Parliamentary Procedure" shall be the official parliamentary authority.

Section 7. *Editor.* The editor shall have charge of the publication of the official periodical of the association.

ARTICLE IX — APPOINTMENT OF COMMITTEES

Section 1. *Appointment of Committees.* Each year the president shall appoint, unless otherwise provided in these By-Laws, and subject to the approval of the Executive Board, the chairman and one-third of the members to all standing committees.

Section 2. *Number of Committee Members.* There shall be not less than six (6) members on each standing committee.

ARTICLE X — DUTIES OF STANDING COMMITTEES

Section 1. *Documents.* The documents committee shall be concerned with the effective distribution and use of all documents.

Section 2. *Finance.* The president shall appoint a finance committee consisting of at least three members, including the treasurer. The finance committee shall arrange to have an annual audit of all accounts of the association by a certified public accountant. The committee shall assemble and present at the first Executive Board meeting of each year all budget requests submitted by committees, districts and sections, along with a statement of anticipated revenues.

Section 3. *Legislative.* The legislative committee shall study and disseminate appropriate information regarding pertinent legal and legislative matters occurring at all governmental levels. The committee shall constantly study and, when warranted, make recommendations for the improvement of state library laws.

Section 4. *Library Development and Standards.* The Committee shall be composed of librarians from various types of libraries, including the State Library. The committee shall study and plan for the development of library service and shall recommend standards for the improvement of administration, personnel, salaries, book collections, buildings, and other elements of library service.

Section 5. *Membership.* The second vice-president shall be the chairman of the membership committee which shall consist of the district vice-presidents. The membership representatives of the ALA shall be ex-officio members.

Section 6. *Nominating.* Duties of the nominating committee are stated in the By-Laws, Article VI.

Section 7. *Publications.* The committee on publications shall approve the content and format of all publications authorized by the Executive Board, except the official periodical. In addition, the committee may initiate publications of the CLA with the approval of the Executive Board. Members of the committee shall serve for three years. The Executive Secretary and Editor shall be non-voting members of the committee.

Section 8. *Resolutions.* The resolutions committee, consisting of the second vice-president as chairman ex-officio and two other members appointed by the president, shall prepare and report to the Association at its annual meeting appropriate resolutions. All resolutions except those pertaining to obituaries and appreciation shall be referred to the Executive Board.

ARTICLE XI—REPORTS OF THE COMMITTEES

Section 1. *Annual.* It shall be the duty of all standing and special committee chairmen to submit reports in writing to the president and the Executive Secretary thirty (30) days before the annual meeting. A copy shall also be placed in the committee's file by the chairman for the benefit of succeeding committee chairmen.

ARTICLE XII—MANUAL OF PROCEDURE

Section 1. *Purpose.* In addition to these By-Laws, a manual of procedure is hereby authorized to expedite the work of the CLA and to assist in the orientation of state, district, and section officers and committee chairmen and members.

Section 2. *Content.* The manual of procedure shall contain material relative to procedural matters and shall amplify and implement the provisions of this Constitution and By-Laws.

Section 3. *Preparation and Revision.* The manual of procedure shall be prepared and continuously revised under the direction of the President, with all provisions subject to the approval of the Executive Board. No provision shall be inconsistent with or in conflict with this Constitution and By-Laws.

Section 4. *Distribution.* The President shall distribute the manual of procedure each year to all new officers of CLA, districts and sections, and to all committee chairmen.

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As I See It

HAVE YOU MISSED those personal items traditionally following the titles, "Academic Notes" and "What's Going On Here?" in the last issues of CL? Their omission is evidence of a problem I need your advice to solve.

Simply stated, the question is, "Where does CL go from here?" Through the expert guidance of previous editors, CLA's official periodical has achieved top place among library associations' publications. No other state library journal surpasses CL in quality and quantity of material, or in format. It has grown about as large as many believe a quarterly should grow.

Yet—and herein lies the problem—timely articles, professional news, association business, book reviews, and other meritorious materials must go unpublished because of lack of room. As each issue goes to press, many deserving articles must be excluded with only a faint hope that they can be printed at a later date. The passage of time and events, along with the pressure of new material, all too often void their publication.

Along with this mounting tide comes a flood of requests for space for special reports, regular feature columns, and official documents emanating from CLA's busy districts, sections, committees, and special interest groups.

As the official CLA publication, the California Librarian is responsible as the prime media of communications. Space limitations, however, have dictated a policy which drastically curbs the inclusion of much of this material.

Three alternatives seem to be evident: 1) Continuation of the present publication with a clean-cut policy forcing sections, committees, etc., to find other ways to disseminate news and the results of their activities, still at CLA expense, of course. 2) Increase by about 50% the number of pages in the present quarterly. This would allow inclusion of a great deal more material, but would not make it more timely. 3) Retain the present size, but increase the frequency of publication to six issues per year, (bi-monthly). This would be the most flexible arrangement, allowing for greater timeliness and increased capacity. However, it would be the most expensive.

By maintaining a very high (by comparison with other like periodicals) ratio of advertising-to-text, advertising revenues now defray about 75% of CL's costs. A search for new advertisers has not been fruitful. Therefore, CLA members, who now pay about 75 cents per year for CL, would probably have to bear the greater portion of any increase in costs. As you see, it boils down to what you want and what you are willing to pay for.

I have asked representatives from the various CLA districts, sections, and committees to meet with the Publications Committee during the Long Beach conference in an attempt to reach a decision as to CL's destiny. Meanwhile, your opinions and ideas are much needed. If CL is important to you, won't you please take time out now to send me your views. Your response is necessary if CL is to continue its tradition of serving your needs and desires.

Raymond M. Holt
EDITOR

Are YOU a Skilled Generalist?

BY MARTHA MARTIN

Do YOU BELONG to that unpublicized and heroic portion of the library profession, the librarians whose work is unspecialized? If you do, if you're not a story-teller for moppets—don't have charge of a bookmobile—can't thread a 16mm. projector—don't struggle with the intricacies of the form of the main entry—then this is addressed to you. Probably your work includes a variety of public contacts, library routines, and individual projects. You are concerned with reference, circulation, work with young people, reserves, vertical files, advice to readers and many other things. In an age of specialization, your specialty is a firm grasp of the general. If so, this year's CLA conference has something planned especially for you.

The Public Libraries Section of CLA will present two discussion sessions intended for professional librarians whose work is operational rather than supervisory. Many public librarians have felt in the past that CLA meetings were specialized in nature or definitely limited to the interests of the administrator. However, as the scope of modern education for librarianship is broadened, more librarians are trained to regard their work professionally. Staff members who are not department heads or administrators are interested in an exchange of professional knowledge. The present meetings have been planned in the hope that they will meet this need.

(Aside to supervisors: CLA would like to enlist your support. The benefits to be gained from attending professional meetings are, as you know, important to the library and its service as well as to the individual who attends the meeting. Encouraging the members of your staff to attend these discussion sessions and making it possible for them to do so is a contribution you can make to your own library and to the usefulness of the conference.)

The first meeting, scheduled for Wednesday, October 13, at 2 o'clock, will



consider the topic "The Librarian and Professional Growth." In this session, many methods of maintaining professional interest and keeping abreast of new trends in librarianship will be discussed. Methods to be commented on will include, among others, contribution to library literature, small research projects to solve problems in individual libraries, and programs for staff meetings. The relationship of recruitment and in-service training to this subject will also be explored.

A second meeting, scheduled for Friday, October 15, at 10:00, will deal with the subject "The Librarian and the Patron." Questions concerning the desirable extent of service to groups of patrons such as students and community organizations will be considered. The type and extent of assistance in the use of the catalog, special collections, and indexes will also be included. Other aspects to be discussed will be the modern approach to readers' advisory service, and the responsibilities for public relations work that rest with all professional librarians.

(Skilled Generalist . . . Page 58)

The Librarian As Adult Educator

BY ABBOTT KAPLAN

*Assistant Director, University Extension
University of California, Los Angeles*

I AM VERY PLEASED to be able to address a group of librarians, and this for several reasons. Librarians in my experience have been the most helpful people I have ever encountered. I have rarely observed people extend themselves to help their clientele to the degree that librarians do. This I am sure has not always been so. I have very distinct recollections as a youngster of feeling that librarians were terribly possessive about the books under their care and surrendered them with ill-concealed reluctance, as though they were parting with their most prized personal possessions. I sensed as a child that they were not merely custodians of their materials but wardens whose primary objective was not to permit the prisoners to escape, particularly not on probation to young petitioners like myself. Yet, as I think back, I must correct that impression. Even in those mythically halcyon days of childhood, I have a pleasant memory of one librarian.

I recall overhearing my older brothers and sisters discussing on one occasion what sounded like a very exciting book indeed. I was nine years old at the time. I approached one of my older sisters after the discussion and asked her the name of the book and the author. I couldn't pronounce the name and asked her to write it on a piece of paper. The following Saturday, which was my customary date for going to the library, I approached a sweet, elderly-looking librarian and asked her for a book of Italian fairy tales. She asked for the name of the author, and I said I could not pronounce it but would spell it out for her. Glancing down at my slip of paper,

I spelled out B-o-c-c-a-c-c-i-o. The good lady was somewhat taken aback, looked at me thoughtfully for a moment and then said, "I'd gladly give it to you, but you're really not old enough to read Italian."

The second reason I am pleased to speak to an assembly of librarians is because of the position you have taken on the most important issue of the day, freedom of the mind. Of all professional groups in the country, your record of articulate and forthright resistance to attempts at censorship, thought control and book-burning has been the most vigorous and uncompromising. I don't know why this is so. Looking at you here today, I don't see you as a more militant, courageous-appearing body than the average group of school teachers, university professors, lawyers or ministers. Yet among you there appears to be a greater unanimity and determination to fight this dreadful heretic-hunting which has overtaken our country than in any other groups. Perhaps you have not been subjected to quite the pressures they have; but certainly librarians have not been free from attack, and your record has been such that I cannot help but express my admiration and the hope that university people in the future will take at least as strong a stand against the unprincipled attacks and pressures which are civil rights and academic freedom.

The task of preserving freedom of discussion and freedom to read is peculiarly a primary task of adult education. For without such freedom, it is impossible to conceive of adult education or of real education of any kind, for that matter. It is in this regard alone, then, aside from any others, that the librarian is an adult educator. In the last analysis, it is the adults who decide the direction this country will take, whether democratic liberties are to

ED. NOTE: This Keynote address was delivered to the California Library Association, Southern Section meeting, San Bernardino, April 24, 1954 by Abbott Kaplan, Asst. Director, University Extension, University of California, Los Angeles.

be expanded or increasingly limited, perhaps even subverted.

The great danger in the current hysteria is not only in the overt censorship and persecution of persons holding unpopular views. The firing of a teacher here, the forced resignation of a school superintendent there, the elimination of certain books from the library, the unprincipled attacks on ministers or even the Army itself can be met and fought. The *self-censorship*, in which people in all professions and all walks of life are undoubtedly engaging, is by far the greater danger. We live in an atmosphere of fear, in which people are afraid to voice their real views, in which American citizens are timid about joining organizations regardless of how strongly they agree with their objectives, lest some day five years — possibly ten years — hence, some attorney-general or some fifth-rate junior senator retroactively brands that organization as subversive. We have the spectacle of the majority of teachers in a large city, as reported in a poll conducted by the Los Angeles *Mirror*, stating that they are afraid to discuss controversial issues in their classrooms.

I am not pessimistic, however, about the future of civil liberties in this country. There are many indications that the peak of the hysteria has passed. Some of us may feel that the American people are long-suffering and gullible. Perhaps they are, but they are not stupid. The current disgraceful spectacle of McCarthyism in Washington has awakened many people, not only among those who have had no strong feelings one way or another, but among his apologists as well. In a recent address in Chicago, Bishop Shields labeled the McCarthy attacks inelegantly perhaps but accurately when he said of McCarthy and all his works, "Phooey!"

While we rightfully resist the unparalleled obscurantism and anti-intellectualism current today, we must make certain that we as librarians and educators are not ourselves guilty of a species of anti-intellectualism which, in its long-run effects, may be as disastrous. Librarians, as well as the general populace, have long been hypnotized by the magic of the printed word. It carries a weight and

authority that the spoken word rarely does. But does a concept or an idea achieve veracity or validity by the mere act of being printed? Is our only concern as librarians or as educators merely to get people to read more and more? Are there probably not many more words or print dealing with the trite, the trivial and the downright vulgar than with the important, the stimulating or the inspiring? Librarians must not repeat the mistake of the adult educators in feeling that somehow the mere matter of bigness, the largest statistic, the reaching of more and more people is in and of itself good and praiseworthy and indicative of a successful educational program. Are we not to be concerned with what people are reading? Does it not matter to us whether people, as a result of reading or attending a class, are better informed, think better and act better as a result of their thinking?

I recall many years ago when I started out as an adult educator in Springfield, Massachusetts, in the middle thirties, I was tremendously pleased and proud that a public forum I was directing managed to jam a large high school auditorium five nights a week for 40 weeks. It got tremendous publicity and support and was deemed a great success because of the unprecedented attendance. But one night after a lecture (I still recall the lecturer—Anton de Haas, who was at Harvard at that time) a woman of my acquaintance, one of the early graduates of Wellesley, came up to me at the end of the lecture and exclaimed, "Wasn't he wonderful! Didn't you agree with absolutely everything he said?" I made some pleasantries, and she left. The next night we had Frederick Schuman of Williams College on the program. The very reason we had him was that his views on the particular issue under discussion were diametrically opposed to those of Professor de Haas. After Schuman's lecture, the same lady came up to me and again said, "Wasn't he wonderful? Didn't you agree with absolutely everything he said?" That incident gave me pause. I realized that it was not enough to get people merely to attend lectures or classes as it isn't enough to get people just to read books—any books. Intellectual growth, the learning process, is

a long and arduous one. There are no gimmicks and no short-cuts. We in education cannot and must not capitulate to the current craze for popularization alone. Popularized learning may not mean learning at all but merely going through the motions. We cannot be concerned merely with the mechanics of building circulation or attendance. We must have some concern with the end-product of our activities, some means of evaluating the impact of the school, the class, the library.

We have in California the largest public adult education program in the United States. It is largest in budget and largest in the number of different people reached. But can we in good conscience say of any of our communities that have large adult education programs that that community is a better community, that the citizens are better citizens thereby? We cannot. We have no means of knowing. Size alone is no indication of educational progress.

For too long, adult educators have insisted that we must start with people where they are. If they are interested in upholstery or dressmaking rather than in literature or international affairs, we must start with upholstery and dressmaking. Now, I agree with this. We must, of course, start with people in terms of their initial interests. The great tragedy, however, and to my mind the unforgivable sin, is the fact that in much of our adult education we not only start with people where they are, but after a considerable lapse of time — sometimes years — they remain at that starting point. We have not brought them along. We have not developed their intellectual, their aesthetic, their public interests. It seems to me the library must have the same concern. It cannot be satisfied with large circulation of trivia. It has, I believe, the responsibility to bring its readers along, to develop their reading interests and, if you please, to assume some responsibility in the long run in evaluating the impact of reading upon the growth of its clientele, and to devise means of helping and stimulating that growth.

In his book on the public library in the United States, Richard D. Leigh says that during the centuries of their existence, libraries have had a common objective:

"It is the conservation and organization of the world's resources of recorded thought and fact, so as to make them available for present and future users." That is, of course, a praiseworthy purpose, but in a sense a rather negative and passive one. It implies and frequently has made the librarian a mere custodian, a hoarder. I should like to see the librarian assume a more affirmative role. It is not enough to conserve. We must disseminate and not merely books or words or even ideas, but understanding.

If we are to achieve an effective adult education program in this country, we must utilize all our resources and exploit them cooperatively. The university adult educator, the public school adult educator, the churchman, the voluntary agency, by joining hands, by developing coordinated programs can provide immeasurably more substance and content with the aid of the library. The librarian, by working with other adult educational agencies, can make the utilization of his materials more effective and meaningful. The task is our common one. Upon its success rests not merely the learning of vocational skills and hobbies, but the development of enlightened citizenry and, in the last analysis, perhaps the preservation of world peace itself.

Bill Henry's column in the Los Angeles Times, April 23, is devoted to the Library of Congress and some of its librarians. He tells a nice little story about Dr. Herbert Putnam. "When F.D.R. came into the Presidency, the one and only James J. Farley, learning that several hundred persons worked at the Library of Congress, decided that this would be a great opportunity for jobs for deserving Democrats. He asked what positions were open and received from Dr. Putnam a request for (1) a Democrat who was an expert on Sanscrit; (2) a Jeffersonian student of ancient Hebrew; (3) a New Deal authority on incunabula and another on Chinese books of the Ming dynasty. The story goes that Big Jim, who has a sense of humor to match his size, thought it was the funniest thing that ever happened and thenceforth let the Library of Congress strictly alone."

—Pasadena "Grapevine"

PEOPLE & BOOKS

BY JOE BIGGINS

SOME WEEKS AGO, our good friend Jim Foutts of Youngstown Public Library wrote us a letter which began: "Dear Joe, What are you doing. If you aren't busy, why don't you come East and work for me. You won't get rich but we could have a lot of fun. Come and stay as long as you like." So, here we are in Youngstown until the end of September.

After living and working in California for some years, we've discovered, on returning to Ohio, that it is much closer to Boston than we had ever imagined. For example, more people wear coats, even in the hottest weather. And fewer people are called by their first names.

Pseudo dignity fades, however, with the arrival of human crisis. Last Saturday at noon, a distressed male called general reference on the phone and said, "When you're baking one of those frozen chicken pies, do you open or close the oven door?" We told him to close and to hold the heat to 350 degrees. "I've turned it up to 500," he said, "and it isn't even brown yet." "How long has it been in the oven," we asked. "About a half hour," he said. "Turn the heat down to 350 degrees, close the oven door, and check it in five minutes," we said. Just as we finished the conversation, the senior reference assistant came up with a magazine article on the preparation of frozen foods. Here, as elsewhere, there is no limit to the resourcefulness of librarians.

The Public Library of Youngstown and Mahoning County serves 257,629 people. The 1954 budget is \$464,000. According to past performance and statistics to date, the system will circulate over a million books during the present calendar year. The collection is excellent, with emphasis on books of quality. There are no closed stacks, nor a locked shelf.

Like libraries everywhere, Youngstown Public is concerned about a book selection

policy which, at one time, will permit the gathering of a well-rounded collection and yet will not furnish fuel for those who do not want the library to stock the Communist Manifesto, or either of the Kinsey Reports. Youngstown is, perhaps, more sensitive to this book selection versus censorship problem since the court hearings of August, 1953. At that time the chief of police strongly objected to the library's possession of a number of titles. The judge ruled that the chief of police is not a censor, but that he could make arrests when, in his interpretation, the law had been broken. This reminds us of an old French saying: "Another moral victory for freedom and we shall all be slaves."

In June Youngstown celebrated the completion of a \$225,000 remodeling program. The main library, a 1910 Carnegie-type building, was altered to accommodate a modern departmentalized library service. The story of the remodeling will appear in a forthcoming issue of *Library Journal*.

Youngstown will be host to the Ohio Library Association conference and the Ohio Library Trustees Association meeting from October 14-16. We have been named to one of the committees to complete local arrangements. With CLA conference falling on October 13-15, we expect to be a real split personality.

Cities, like people, are often more interesting because they have idiosyncrasies. Here are a few from Youngstown. The Erie Railroad, which does not go to Erie, but which does go to Youngstown, has one pullman car named "Pride of Youngstown" and another named "City of Youngstown." Here the Otis Elevator Company is housed in a one-story building. The Carpenter's and Joiner's union Number 171 of Youngstown own their local building. It is constructed of brick. And, finally, the sign we liked so well on the side of a local florist's truck: "Drive carefully. The next load may be for you."

TELLING THE LIBRARY STORY

BY HOWARD SAMUELSON

FOR MOST PEOPLE, the public library has little reality.

In a national survey a few years ago, people in 17 large cities were asked this question:

"Have you ever heard over the radio or read in the newspaper ANYTHING about the services the public library in this city offers?"

Seventy-nine per cent of the persons questioned in the survey answered "No." Only 21 per cent said they had ever heard or read ANYTHING about the library and its services.

In still another survey, conducted as part of the Public Library Inquiry, people were asked where they would go for information on certain specific topics. For example, they were asked:

"Suppose you wanted to find out something about how to fix up your house or apartment yourself. How would you go about it?"

Only 2 per cent of those questioned said they would consult the library!

THERE IS SOMETHING WRONG WITH OUR 'SELLING JOB' — OUR PUBLICITY — IF PEOPLE AREN'T AWARE OF OUR PRODUCT.

Library publicity, in my mind, has failed in four important ways:

(1) Library publicity, for the most part, is a part-time, second-rate activity performed by staff members when other duties are not pressing.

(2) Library publicity is sporadic and irregular.

(3) Library publicity is poor in quality.

(4) Library publicity has the wrong emphasis. Most publicity for libraries —

that is, booklists, bookmarks, displays and book talks — is directed at persons who are already library users.

What are some of the things that be done to improve library publicity?

FIRST. Library administrators should re-examine their thinking regarding the value and importance of publicity. Too many administrators are unaware of the role publicity can play in increasing library use and strengthening library support. The library cannot be of maximum help and usefulness to the citizens who support it unless books and services are adequately publicized.

SECOND. Library publicists should be given more training in news and publicity techniques. One of the big problems of library publicity is that librarians simply do not recognize news. Hundreds of articles have appeared in professional library journals on why publicity is important and how press releases should be prepared, but there has been almost nothing written on what library news IS and how to recognize it when you see it.

THIRD. Libraries should utilize existing publicity services. Get on the mailing list for the radio spot announcements sent out each month by the American Library Association. Subscribe to the inexpensive service provided by Library Publicity Clippings, which is produced in Yellow Springs, Ohio, and set aside in your budget a subscription to the new Public Relations Planner, which is being published monthly in New York.

FOURTH. Why don't overworked librarians and library publicity persons do more to turn out publicity on a co-operative basis? Why isn't it perfectly logical for four or five libraries to produce publicity material co-operatively and then route the material around? With a little re-writing and adapting most of the publicity you can write about a library can easily be used in another city. Everything that a library does in the way of publicity

(Library Story . . . Page 64)

Editor's Note: In response to many requests, the California Librarian has inaugurated this clearing house for library publicity and public relations ideas. Especially wanted are new ways for promoting the library and its services. Communications should be addressed to the editor of this column, Mr. Howard Samuelson, City Librarian, Salinas Public Library, Salinas, California.

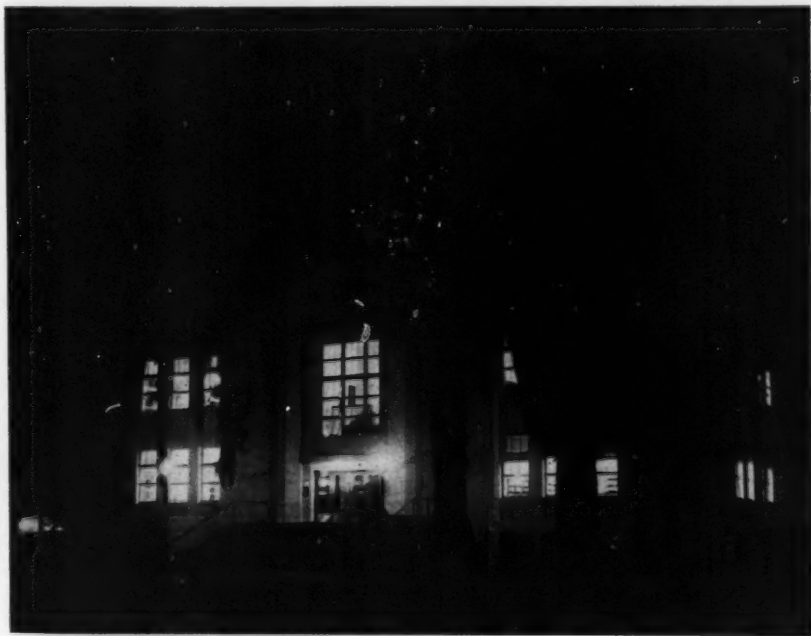
NOTES ON THE Long Beach Public Library

BY EDWIN CASTAGNA

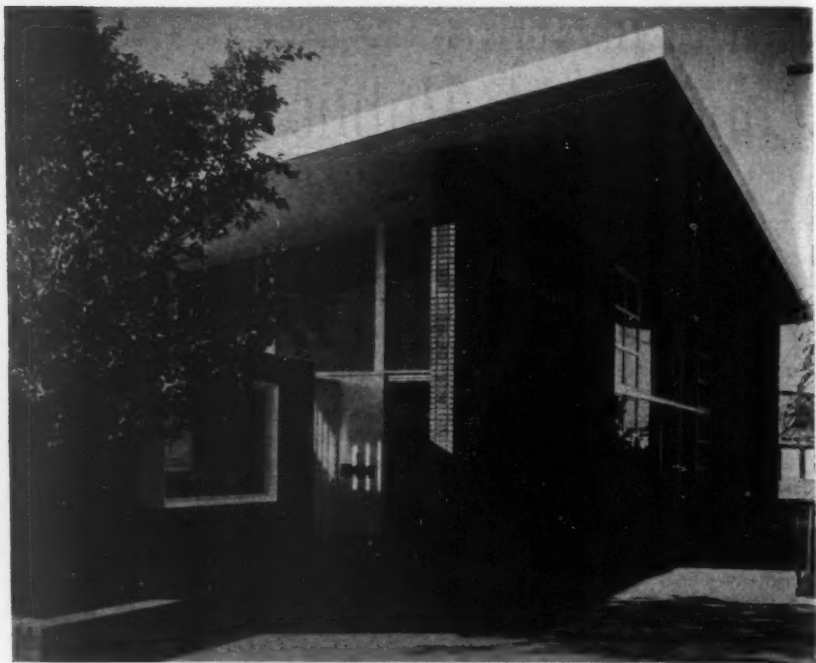
IN 1895 THE Reverend Sidney C. Kendall, pastor of the First Congregational Church in Long Beach, was poking around the lecture room of the church and came upon some 200 books which had been assembled by the Women's Christian Temperance Union. To a man of action such as Mr. Kendall, this discovery suggested it was time to start a public library in the small town on San Pedro Bay. So he called a few "patriotic and practical citizens" together. The Long Beach Library Association was the result.

Through its first years the library occupied a "squatty one story building on Ocean Avenue, between Pine and Pacific." The existence of the new library was pre-

carious. By the end of 1896 however, the collection had increased to 537 books and 700 magazines and pamphlets. A number of musical events—cantatas and oratorios — brought in a rather small income. The first elected librarian gave up after failing to cope with the lively boys who used the reading room. "Her solution was to evict the boys, lock the door, and go home." It is not surprising that with this kind of administration the library languished. It was about to go under. Then the following appeal was made: "Our library is sick and a few nurses left to care for the unfortunate child are struggling diligently to keep it out of the hands of the undertaker. Citizens of Long Beach, you know what this



Night View of the Main Building, Long Beach Public Library



East Branch, Long Beach Public Library, one of the system's outstanding new buildings

means. The child is a promising one and should be saved if possible. So when anyone authorized calls on you for aid in this good work, do your duty and feel proud of the act."

The child was saved and in 1899 the library was established in the new city hall as the city's responsibility.

Mr. Kendall continued his interest in the library and served on the board for a number of years. With no opposition, a tax levy of 3 cents on \$100 was granted. The first year of free service showed a circulation increase from 6,000 to 26,000.

In 1902 Mr. Carnegie was asked for a donation. Lengthy negotiations led to a gift of \$30,000. The new building was opened in 1909 and in 1910 Andrew Carnegie himself came to Long Beach to inspect the library. The great benefactor of libraries wrote on the fly leaf of his "Problems of Today," "Visiting this beautiful library March 17, I wish to record the intense satisfaction with which I look

upon this notable building, one of the finest I have seen. That I have been privileged to contribute to its erection is one of the sweetest of all rewards. Success to Long Beach. Andrew Carnegie."

For almost 50 years the library grew and prospered under the able leadership of three city librarians: Victoria Ellis, (1903-1914); Zaidee Brown, (1914-1923); and Mrs. Theodora Brewitt (1923-1950). They built a system of branches and assembled a strong staff who came from all parts of the country. Close cooperation was established with the schools and this still continues.

The violent earthquake of 1933 extensively damaged the Main building and a number of the branches. Over a period of years the damage was repaired and the Main building was enlarged. Group activity has been an important part of the library's services for many years. The library conducts an extensive adult education program including Great Books,

American Heritage, and World Politics discussion groups, educational film programs, and programs for mothers of preschool children. Cooperation is continuous with many other organizations in the community.

The library was among the early comers in California in the field of film and phonograph record service. Over a million people have sat in library film audiences. The phonograph record collection is the largest of any public library in California and this year circulated 72,737 discs.

Circulation of all materials in 1953-54 was 1,455,290. The budget for 1954-55 is \$729,186. This budget will support services at the departments at the Main library, 9 branches and 2 bookmobiles which keep a staff of 142 busy. Beginning January 1955, the ninth branch serving the recently annexed Lakewood Village area will be established replacing a Los Angeles County branch.

As you will note when you come to Long Beach, oil is a very important factor in the city's economy. The municipality itself is one of the largest oil producers in this area. As a result of this generosity of

Mother Nature, the library along with other municipal agencies looks to an exciting future. Four new branch libraries to cost \$400,000 were voted by the people from oil funds in 1953 and should be under construction within the next year. In the early planning stage is a main library building which has recently been unanimously approved and classified as an urgent project by a Citizens Committee. Estimated cost of the building is \$5,225,000. Included in this figure are amounts sufficient to bring the book collection up to ALA Standards and to greatly increase the film and phonograph record holdings.

You will be welcome, of course, at the Main Library and all of our branches during the Conference. The staff looks forward eagerly to showing you our facilities and to answering your questions. You will be particularly interested in our two newest branches, North and East. These were the last branches planned under Mrs. Brewitt's long administration and they show very clearly her great ability to think in functional terms and to plan superlatively well for the future. We are especially proud of both of these buildings and we think they are worth a visit.

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Agreements, Reciprocal and Otherwise,

Between Oakland Public Library and Neighboring Library Jurisdictions

BY PETER THOMAS CONMY

IN VIEW OF THE current trend toward reciprocal arrangements between neighboring library jurisdictions there has been considerable interest in those now in effect between Oakland Public Library and certain adjacent library systems. For this reason an analysis and exploration of those existing relationships is presented herewith. At the present time Oakland Public Library has, with neighboring library systems, one arrangement, two formal bilateral contracts reciprocal or in their nature, and one unilateral contract. The four library systems with which Oakland thus has official relations are the City of Piedmont, and the San Leandro, Berkeley and Emeryville Public Libraries. Each of the relationships will be explained presently.

Arrangement with Piedmont. The City of Oakland contains sixty-four square miles of area. Situated in the midst of this expanse and surrounded on all sides by Oakland is the City of Piedmont, the dimensions of which are about three and one-half miles by two and one-half miles. Piedmont has never had a public library. From 1910 to 1918 it was served by the Alameda County Library. During that period the Supervisors of Alameda County contracted with Oakland Public Library for library service to the county. In 1918 this contract was abrogated at the request of the Supervisors and that body organized a formal Alameda County Library. For some reason the new county library was not to give service to Emeryville and Piedmont and the Board of Library Directors of Oakland signified their willingness to enter into a contract with the Board of Supervisors to render library service to those two small cities for a

consideration of \$1,500 per annum. This was approved by the Board of Supervisors and the contract was executed on September 24th. During the fiscal year 1918-19, therefore, the Board of Supervisors assumed responsibility for library service to Emeryville and Piedmont, and paid Oakland Public Library \$1,500 for rendering it. On September 30, 1919 this contract was cancelled at the request of the Board of Supervisors. At the same time the Oakland Library Board expressed their willingness to render library service to Piedmont from October 1, 1919 to June 30, 1920 for \$750 and a contract to that effect subsequently was executed. Thereafter, commencing in 1920 and continuing down to 1928 an annual contract between the Board of Library Directors of the City of Oakland and the City of Piedmont was renewed, the consideration being \$1,500.

On May 9, 1927, John Boynton Kaiser, Librarian, reported that the payment of \$1,500 annually by Piedmont was inequitable. Oakland was paying 56c per capita for the library, whereas Piedmont having a population of 7,000 was enjoying full use of the library, and the \$1,500 paid was but 21c per capita. He recommended that Piedmont be requested to pay at the same rate as Oakland. For an entire year the Library Board studied Mr. Kaiser's recommendation and on April 24, 1928 adopted it. On May 29, 1928, the resolution requesting the City of Piedmont to pay \$4,770 (estimated on the 56c per capita basis) for 1928-29 was passed. Piedmont accepted this. In 1929-30 the contract price was \$4,770; in 1930-31, \$8,150; in 1931-32, \$6,112.50; and in 1932-33 was \$8,150. On June 23, 1933 the City Council of

Piedmont notified the library board of their intention to cancel the contract at the close of the fiscal year.

From July 1, 1933 to June 30, 1944 there was no contract or other arrangement for library service between Oakland and Piedmont. At the same time the contract was cancelled Oakland Public Library issued a notice to Piedmont residents withdrawing their free library privileges, but offering them service upon payment of a non-resident fee of \$3.00 per annum. It should be pointed out that under the *Charter of Oakland* the library is free to the non-resident taxpayers of the City. By resolution of the library board the library is available without fee to those who regularly attend school in Oakland, or who work regularly in Oakland, or who contribute regularly to the income of the City of Oakland. (This applies to those who pay a license to conduct business in Oakland.) Many Piedmont residents thus qualified for the free use of Oakland Public Library. Those others who desired borrowing privileges were required to pay the non-resident fee of \$3.00 per year.

Commencing in 1941 there was some agitation within Piedmont for the establishment of library service. In 1943-44 the State Library was consulted, surveyed the problem, and recommended a contract with Oakland. The City Council of Piedmont studied the report and proposed to pay the non-resident fee in Oakland Public Library for one card per household desiring it. Upon being informed that a household borrowing card was not possible, the Council voted to pay for a card to be issued to one person in each household. Further discussion resulted in their paying for one card in each family, but when one resides in a home who is not a member of the family, he may have his own card. Piedmont pays only in those cases where one person in the household could not otherwise qualify for an Oakland card free.

There is, therefore, no contract between the Oakland Public Library and the City of Piedmont. The borrowing rules of Oakland Public Library are followed by Piedmont and where a card cannot be obtained free, that city pays to the extent

of one person's card in a household. The relationship is contractual in its nature insofar as the City of Oakland offers terms upon which its library may be used, and the City of Piedmont assumes payment for those who cannot otherwise qualify free, subject to the limitation of payment for one card in a family. It is not a formal contract because there has been no specific agreement between the cities. The arrangement is wholly on the Piedmont side. It should be pointed out that although a contract between Oakland and Piedmont is possible, a reciprocal agreement is not for the reason that the latter city has no library with which reciprocity could be established.

Contracts with San Leandro and Berkeley. In 1951 the Board of Library Trustees of the City of San Leandro sought a reciprocal agreement with the Board of Library Directors of the City of Oakland. This was assented to and a formal contract was drawn up and signed by both boards. This became effective on August 1, 1951. The success of this reciprocal agreement between San Leandro and Oakland, led the Board of Trustees of the Berkeley Free Library also to seek with Oakland a reciprocal agreement. Again, the Oakland Board assented and a contract, similar in provisions to that in force between Oakland and San Leandro was prepared and executed. This became effective on August 1, 1952.

These two contracts are based upon the *State Joint Exercise of Power Act*. This was enacted as part of the General Laws of the State in 1921. It was amended several times, and in 1949 was repealed as a general law and added to the *Government Code* as Sections 6500-6547. The act provides that if otherwise authorized by their legislative or governing bodies "two or more public agencies by agreement may jointly exercise any power common to the contracting parties."

By the Charters of San Leandro, Berkeley and Oakland, their respective library boards are authorized to contract with neighboring public library systems for library service. In the absence of an affirmative charter authorization, or any prohibition thereof, the same power is given to municipal public libraries by the *Educa-*

tion Code. The contracts hereinabove referred to and now in effect are bilateral, each city pledging the use of its library system to the residents of the other. The results have been most gratifying. The boundaries between Berkeley and Oakland on the one hand, and Oakland and San Leandro on the other are arbitrary rather than natural. Residents who live along these fringe areas now may use the branch library closest to their home, respective of to which city it belongs. All residents of Berkeley and San Leandro may use the Oakland Main Library. The plan as placed in operation reaches more prospective users of the library than provided formally in the contracts. The librarians have a working agreement whereby anyone presenting a borrower's card of either system will be given upon request a borrower's card in the reciprocal system. In back of the contracts is the current progressive trend in library administration which suggests that a library as far as possible be open to anyone who wishes to use it.

Unilateral agreement with Emeryville. Recently a reciprocal arrangement has been worked out between Oakland and Emeryville. The latter is a small city which extends about a mile and a half along the shore of the bay between Berkeley and Oakland. It projects inland not quite a mile. Heavily industrial Emeryville has a resident population of only 2,800. The trustees of the Emeryville Unified School District are ex officio the trustees of the public library which is affiliated with the Alameda County Library. Early in 1953 the trustees requested a reciprocal agreement with the Oakland Library Board, and on July 9, 1953 this was agreed to. As a result of this action any resident of Emeryville may now use Oakland Public Library fee. As a good many residents of that city attend school in, work in, or pay taxes to Oakland, the additional number who may use the Oakland Library are necessarily few. It was not necessary to draw up a formal contract between the two library systems, however. As Emeryville Public Library is a branch of Alameda County Library, Oakland residents may use it also because of their county residence. The agreement therefore is really unilateral, the Oakland Library

Board extending the resources of their library in return for a token reciprocity on the part of the smaller city. The agreement has been effective since August 1, 1953.

The future. No presentation of the existing relationships of Oakland Public Library and her neighbors would be complete without some expression of thought as to the future. At the present time Oakland is serving the City of Piedmont which has no other form of library service. Oakland is extending its services to Berkeley, San Leandro and Emeryville by reciprocal agreements. What of the future? On the east side of San Francisco Bay a great metropolitan area is in the making. Political boundaries may remain the same, but within them a growth is taking place. Will the present agreements serve in the future? It is quite likely that they will not suffice. Legally reciprocity is not limited to or by the adjacent. It is not beyond contemplation that in time, non-adjacent library systems in the East Bay may desire to enter into reciprocal agreements. When that time comes it may well be that there will be relations with other libraries. This will depend on need and demand. It will be conditioned, also, upon a recognition of the public library as an educational institution carrying into effect a state function, with responsibilities that transcend the boundaries of county, city or town. Reciprocal agreements of the future may go far toward enabling public libraries to give a service more compatible with their true purpose.

Clerks in the Circulation Unit of the Glendale Public Library were surprised one morning to find a registration card that had been filled in at 5 o'clock that morning. Also surprising was the fact that the library had been broken into by burglars and vandals.

The new borrower who had been registered by Chief Librarian Jack Ramsey, was one of the detectives who had been sent to investigate the burglary and who earlier had aroused Mr. Ramsey from a sound sleep to help in the investigation.

SIGHT AND SOUND IN THE WORLD OF BOOKS

EDITED BY WM. J. SPEED

THIS BEING A new column, a few words of introduction seem appropriate. The purposes of the column are multiple: to report the activities in the so-called Audio-Visual field; to call attention to new and important non-book materials which various libraries have found and are finding useful to their patrons; to report successful utilization of materials. These materials naturally include the facsimile materials, such as microfilm, microprint and microcards, motion pictures, flat pictures, prints, both tape and disk recordings and educational television. Since most of these materials require some sort of mechanical appurtenances for their utilization, occasional mention will also be made of such machines.

Please bear in mind I am not the writer of this column—only the editor. I am wholly dependent upon you in the field for the material out of which the column is built, so if you know about new materials, new uses for old materials, personnel changes in the field, or have any interesting information concerning non-book materials, please send this information to me at the Los Angeles Public Library. I am especially dependent upon the readers for information from Northern California.

We have from time to time had reports concerning educational television activities of various public library groups, but we have not been very well informed regarding the activities of other educational groups. As an example of the behind-the-scenes actions which are occurring, the public schools in the Bay Area have recently activated a new organization called

"The Educational Television Research Association." Purpose of the new group is to develop programs, disseminate and coordinate information on research, and to evaluate. To accomplish these ends, a monthly "ETRA Research News" is published and research information is printed in the "ETRA Research Bulletin."

Those libraries interested in Spanish language records that are less expensive than the sets of Holt or Linguaphone, will be interested in the new LP edition of the Robinson Self-Taught Spanish just introduced by Folkways Records. This is a beginning course and is understood to be on two 10-inch LPs. The shellac edition has been used very satisfactorily by the Long Beach and Los Angeles Public Libraries for some years.

Three recent surveys should be called to your attention, one conducted by the Recording Sub-Committee of the CLA Audio-Visual Committee. This committee was headed by Mary Pearson of the Long Beach Public Library and it is the first compilation of comprehensive information about recordings in California public libraries. The results have been reported in condensed form in a very interesting article in the last issue of the CLA Audio-Visualist. The complete report is available in mimeographed form from Miss Pearson.

Another survey which has just been completed was done by the Northern and Southern Film Circuit Administrators and contains information concerning operation and an evaluation of their procedure. When compilation and collation is completed, the results will be reported in this column.

The third is not actually a survey, but a report of a cost analysis of film service in the small public library. It reveals facts of interest to any library considering participating in a film circuit or doing library film programming. The report was com-

(Sight and Sound . . . Page 64)

ED. NOTE: Mr. William J. Speed A-V Director for the Los Angeles Public Library has accepted the responsibility for editing a column of pertinent information on AV tools, problems and accomplishments. If this is to be of real value to you, it must meet your needs. Please keep us posted on your own problems and achievements.

YOUR OPINION PLEASE!

Workshops: What, Where, When?

Ed. Note: Before a suitable program of institutes and workshops can be planned for California Librarians it is necessary for you to read this brief article, then fill out and mail the tear sheet attached immediately since the data thus gathered is to be discussed at the Long Beach Conference. Please do it now!

In response to the many requests for a regular workshop program for librarians in this State a special meeting was held at the University of California School of Librarianship on May 11, 1954. Representatives of the School, State Library and CLA described the Workshops, etc., each had sponsored. It was generally agreed that such activity was important and should be addressed to the professional librarian.

A large number of possible ideas for workshop activity was discussed. The topics—many of which, obviously, had over-lapping content—are listed below.

a. Research techniques needed for conducting a library survey, particularly a self-survey by the library staff.

b. As a part of, or in addition to, (a) it was suggested that a group of professional librarians might participate in a workshop located in a particular library where they would actually conduct an intensive survey of that library, providing themselves with survey experience and providing the library with a professional survey of its operations.

c. Techniques of community analysis.

d. Methods and techniques of supervision, addressed to library staff rather than to administrators.

- e. Techniques of planning.
- f. Methods of in-service training.
- g. Budget preparation and justification.
- h. Methods of measuring service.
- i. Evaluation of library collections.
- j. Reading habits and interests.
- k. Discussion leadership.
- l. Book Service to superior children.
- m. Library standards.
- n. Sharpening the librarian's political skills.
- o. Selection of materials.
- p. Adult Education—Techniques and service.
- q. Library Extension.
- r. The Impact of the Mass Media on the Library.

No attempt was made to establish any order of priority for this list of topics. It was, rather, agreed that a much larger body of opinion be gathered from the profession, on the following questions:

- a. Which of the above (or other) ideas need attention first?
- b. How often should workshops or institutes be held? Annually? Twice a Year? More often?
- c. Where should they be held? North & South? In each CLA District? In some other pattern?
- d. How long should they last? One day? Three Days? A week? Two weeks? A Summer Session of six weeks?
- e. Is Academic Credit Important?

Now, Please fill out and mail immediately the attached tear sheet.

WORKSHOP SURVEY

A. List in order of preference five of the topics proposed above: or any other topic you prefer

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

B. Should Workshops be held Annually? _____ Twice a year? _____ More often? _____

C. Should they be held in North & South? _____ Each CLA District? _____ Other places? _____

D. Should they last one day? _____ Three days? _____ One week? _____ Two weeks? _____ Six weeks? _____

Summer session? _____

Mail to:

Workshop Survey
California Library Ass'n
829 Coventry Road
Berkeley 7, California

E. Is Academic credit important? _____

F. Comments _____

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SCHEDULE . . . (from Page 17)

PRELIMINARY PROGRAM (*Indicates closed meeting)

	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
	COUNTY LIBRARIANS MEETING	*Library Standards Com.: Closed meeting *Personnel Administration Com.: Closed meeting		State College Librarians Trustees Section: Open meeting	
6:30 p.m.		Banquet and Coulter Lecture: Hubert Herring	Library School Dinners	Library Work with Boys & Girls Section: Dinner Trustees Section: Dinner School Library Association of California, Southern Section: Dinner	
8:30 p.m.			*Audio Visual Committee	Audio Visual Committee: Film Preview	
10 p.m.		RECEPTION			

Libraries using 5 x 3 vertical Recordak transaction cards in their circulation systems will be interested, we believe, in the specially made card filing cabinets just acquired by the Berkeley Public Library.

The cabinets were manufactured by the McBee Company of Athens, Ohio. Each cabinet consists of 25 drawers and each drawer accommodates a maximum of 1,500 5 x 3 cards filed vertically. The drawers are removable so that interfiling may be carried on at a desk. Vertical filing and easy removability are the important features.

WORTH TRYING: To improve relations with local organizations, many libraries throughout the country offer assistance of one kind or another to club publicity chairmen. The Montclair (N.J.) Public Library recently held a Publicity Institute for publicity persons connected with local organizations. Speakers scheduled at three workshop sessions discussed the various aspects of publicity and gave helpful tips on using the various communication media . . . The Seattle (Wash.) Public Library issued an attractively printed list on helpful books for club publicity chairmen entitled "Make Publicity Count."

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CREEPING PARALYSIS . . . (from Page 20)

work-filled desks. You will be surprised to find the latent friends that will rally to a good cause, who will respond to vital, intelligent and aggressive leadership.

One last example; one librarian obtained a grant of funds from a Lion's Club to assist the extension of a library service to shut-ins. They not only obtained money, they were a powerful ally for future use. This kind of salesmanship of library service pays dividends. I spoke to a local club in Fresno not long ago that had a surplus of some \$700.00. It could find nothing better to do with it than to invite its members to use it for expenses on a trip to Palm Springs. Have you explored the untapped monetary resources of such clubs for services you would like to give?

And now to a brief consideration of the third problem that faces the public librarian, the attacks of the do-gooders, the would-be censors of library acquisitions.

They can be disarmed if your community activity and leadership is first rate. Your connections with the local press, clubs, committees, associations, radio stations, etc., will serve to rally allies who will assist in blunting their frontal attacks and end runs.

Bring citizens groups into the library for meetings wherever space permits. It may be a wise idea to provide such space by sacrificing some other service, just to get people into the library. This is another aspect of public relations and a type of wholesome salesmanship.

Democracy can be aided and abetted by dynamic leadership in the selection on display shelves of the things the public can be attracted to read. There is much "light reading in novels, travel books, popular biography, and even poetry" that will carry a message to bolster democracy. The librarian can do much to achieve desired social and democratic goals if she is alert and wise in the promotion of reading.

Active, vigorous leadership and a knowledge of the arts of politics is essential to the modern librarian. You have little to lose by a policy of timidity, and everything to gain with a bold and venturesome policy. There will be little harm in seeking actively for men to run for Boards of Supervisors and Boards of Trustees who

have your cause at heart. Don't be afraid to support them actively. Learn to use the devices of modern politics and administration, your community resources and the attributes of psychology.

In this quotation from Goethe there is much to give heart:

*Spend this day loitering,
'Twill be tomorrow the same story,
And the next day more dilatory.
True indecision brings its own delays
And days are lost lamenting over days.*

*If you are in earnest about a thing,
begin it.*

*Beginning has genius, power, magic
in it.*

*Begin it and the mind grows heated;
Begin it and the task will be completed.*

LEARNING TO TEACH . . . (from Page 22)

from week to week the various aspects of administration were applied. These ranged from a business research library in Chicago to a university library in Egypt, common to all of which were the essential elements of good administration: efficiency, economy, imagination, humaneness.

What did I learn from my semester at Columbia? One of the chief things is that the West needs a library school of the stature of Columbia, with a strong supporting library of its own, the best and most versatile faculty that money can secure, with day and night, and year-round facilities, so that people at work can take more training without giving up their jobs.

I have been thinking about a library school which, in addition to a strong central base, would offer extension work in librarianship out in the wide and beautiful field of this state. Recruiting is one of our greatest problems, and a branch library school on wheels—a combination book-mobile, mobile classroom, and sound truck, might prove to be a good recruiting as well as teaching device. I agree with Dr. Leigh when he says that California could not support three large library schools,

(Learning to Teach . . . Page 54)

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LEARNING TO TEACH . . . (from Page 53)

although the rapid increase in western population may yet prove him wrong. If either of the two existing major schools would take the lead and develop a program comparable to Columbia's or Illinois', no one would be happier than I. Lacking such signs, particularly in southern California, many of us have felt the need for a new school, which would furnish to students the inexpensive advantages which in these days of high costs of salaries, space and equipment, can be provided, at least in the West, only by state-supported facilities, a point not overlooked by Dr. Leigh in his recommendations.

What I learned this spring was both exalting and humbling, and I pledge my best efforts to the improvement of library education in California, whether it be public, private, parochial, or a combination of all. We have great traditions to build on and leaders to follow: I think of Sydney Mitchell and Helen Haines. I am glad to observe that both the California Library Association and the School Library Association of California have created committees on library education.

I have had the good fortune in the past year and a half of meeting librarians at home in twenty-one of our forty-eight states, and I say again, librarianship is a kind of universal brotherhood, and the language we speak is infinitely translatable. I am both glad and proud to be a librarian, and I believe that joy and pride in librarianship are two of the chief things to be transmitted to our students and successors.

BOOK LISTS: The Public Library of Stockton and San Joaquin County cooperated with the Stockton Chamber of Commerce some months ago in producing a series of book lists on topics of interest to businessmen. The lists were mailed monthly by the Chamber of Commerce to its membership of about 1,200 firms. Greatest response came from a list on store modernization and planning . . . The Los Angeles Public Library has an eye-catching new book list on "Management and Supervision." The list covers such topics as executive development, foremanship, management, and supervision.

THE CONNOISSEUR

THE ALCHEMY OF BOOKS. By *Lawrence Clark Powell*. Ward Ritchie Press, \$4.50.

Members of the library profession, both in America and in England, need no introduction to Lawrence Clark Powell as bookman and humanist and gifted writer. This new volume is, to borrow a phrase from one of Somerset Maugham's titles, "the mixture as before, in the author's happiest blend."

The Alchemy of Books presents essays devoted to Larry's stay in England, the land of old books and all the romance connected with them. His accounts of his experiences in old book shops, the thrill of the chase for rare volumes, will fire the blood of all lovers of good reading and, indeed, is often as exciting as that fascinating book of a few seasons back, Richard Altick's *The Scholar Adventurers*. Other parts of the volume are devoted to adventures in reading and book collecting, and still others like "Return to France" and "Manhattan Winter" to those marvel-

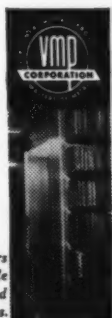
ous evocations of place which are a speciality of the author. All librarians will welcome the inclusion of Larry's celebrated address to the ALA Conference of 1952, which is the title essay of the book.

It is gratifying for a profession to be represented in the field of humane letters by such a writer as Larry Powell. In a sense he represents a continuation of a fine library tradition, of a time when great librarians were also humanists and writers. He carries on that strain in literature exemplified by E. M. Forster and the late Logan Persall Smith, that rich blending of books and life which seems to be increasingly rare in an age of cybernetics, neurosis, and uneasy bigotry. *The Alchemy of Books* is recommended as a bedside companion for all librarians who, following the advice of the author's witty essay "Librarians as Readers of Books," like the zest of good reading even better than statistics and work units.

—A. D. M.

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SPICE AND TRIVIA ... (from Page 24)
warranted. Others looked upon it as a right.

One widow of an old G.A.R. veteran found it added comfort to her small government pension. She was a robust woman of ample proportions and presided over the library, sitting in a large rocking chair near the desk, her knitting needles flashing to and fro. More gossip passed back and forth over the desk than books. She kept the golden oak library tables covered with newspapers so they would not get scratched or dirty.

Another well meaning library lady decided to get rid of all the trash. The shelves were overcrowded with worn and dusty books, so she called in a second hand dealer who carried away a couple of loads of old tales of the Gold Rush and out of print editions of rare Californiana. Some of these same books are now carefully guarded in the collections of the Bancroft Library and California Historical Society. Obviously the dealer knew the value of old books better than she. Nevertheless

her patrons enjoyed far more the soap operas that replaced them!

A borrower of this same Library wrote a letter to the Trustees in which he said in part, "What gave me the most satisfaction was the fact that in nearly every instance the majority of the readers were boys and young men. Several times I have seen every chair in the Reading Room and Fireside filled and not a feminine face peeped over the books."

Most of this trivia was found in old files of News Notes. Some of it has been dredged up from memory—my own and others. All in all it may explain why it takes so much time to get on with the index, serves to illustrate the utter inadequacy of approved subject headings and the delightful frustration of this indexer.

For proof of the dramatic effectiveness of a comparison of Public Library Standards with an actual operating system, see the tabulated study recently completed of the Stockton P.L. done by Margaret Klausman.

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SKILLED GENERALIST... (from Page 35)

These discussion meetings will provide an opportunity for public library staff members to meet and talk over the practical problems that they deal with every day. Each session will divide its attendance into as many small working groups as necessary, to facilitate lively discussion in which all can participate and share experiences. The opinions and conclusions of the groups will be summarized for inclusion in the reports of the meetings as a whole. Recommendations to library administrators, based on these reports, will be one practical result of the conference meetings.

Many phases of the topics scheduled for discussion are basically the concern of the library administrator. It is hoped, however, that the professional librarians who work directly with the problems in question will have much to contribute that will be useful, in summary, to those in supervisory positions. The subject of in-service training is a case in point. While the administration of an in-service training program is a supervisory responsibility, all professional staff members will have useful opinions about the techniques and emphases of the training. It is the purpose of these meetings to aid in the exchange of such opinions based on working experience.

The subjects for discussion have been chosen by a committee representing a number of public libraries. The committee members, none of whom work in a supervisory position, have selected for discussion questions that seemed to them vital and of practical value. They hope to

learn much about them in the process of discussion. The committee was assisted in the development of the program by Miss Allene Durfee, chairman of the Public Libraries Section.

CHILDREN'S and young people's librarians are requested to send items of interest for possible inclusion in TOP OF THE NEWS, to Mrs. Helen Mekeel, Kern County Library, Bakersfield, California.

Since TOP OF THE NEWS is the official publication for the Association of Children's and Young People's Librarians, it reaches libraries over the entire country. The publication will welcome reports which will be helpful to other libraries, especially those which show:

- (1) How children's and young people's librarians are sharing their book knowledge with teachers, parents, bookstore personnel and gift-giving relatives;
- (2) How they are sharing with small libraries in their area their special knowledge and experience;
- (3) How they have been successful in interpreting to their communities the values of public library service to teenagers.
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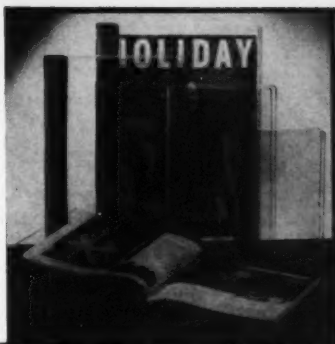
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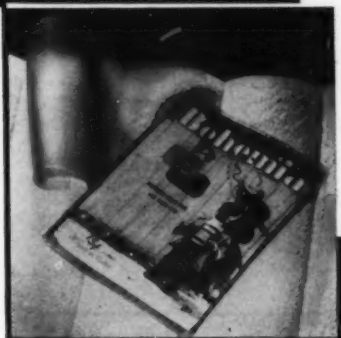
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1. **STOCK NUMBERS.** The former REGAL binder remains unchanged, with a few exceptions in metal parts, and is now the REGAL #110. The former CHALLENGER is discontinued. Replacing it are two new CHALLENGERS: #122 is similar to original but carries an opaque flexible back cover; and #124 has a translucent flexible front cover and opaque rigid plastic back cover. The PENNY PINCHER #130 is unchanged.

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Cribbing on examinations is apparently a world wide practice. When Lord Frederic Hamilton was a foreign attaché in India he realized how difficult it is to guess the age of natives for "wrinkles and lines do not show on a dark skin." Lord Hamilton also learned that dark skins have other advantages: "One of the European Examiners of Calcutta University told me that there had been great trouble about the examination-papers. By some means the native students always managed to obtain what we may term 'advance' copies of these papers. My informant devised a scheme to stop this leakage. Instead of having the papers printed in the usual fashion, he called in the services of a single white printer on whom he could absolutely rely. The white printer had the papers handed to him early on the morning of the examination day, and he duly set them up on a hand-press in the building itself. The printer had one assistant, a coolie clad only in loin-cloth

and turban, and every time the coolie left the room he was made to remove both his loin-cloth and turban, so that by no possibility could he have any papers concealed about him. In spite of these precautions, it was clear from internal evidence that some of the students had had a previous knowledge of the questions. How had it been managed? It eventually appeared that the coolie, taking advantage of the momentary absence of the white printer, had whipped off his loin-cloth, sat down on the 'form,' and then replaced his solitary garment. When made to strip on going out, the printing-ink did not show on his dark skin: he had only to sit down elsewhere on a large sheet of white paper for the questions to be printed off on it, and they could then easily be read in a mirror." Lord Hamilton's conclusion: "The Oriental mind is very subtle." This coolie was something of a "lino-type" operator, too.

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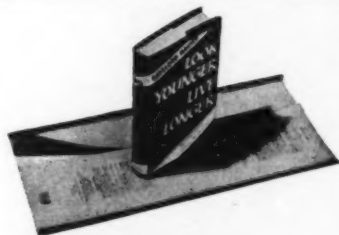
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COOPERATIVE PROJECTS

SOME MONTHS AGO we were leafing through a not too exciting number of the *Times Literary Supplement*, discovering that some Egyptian papyri found at the turn of the century was being published and that the volume prepared for the press in 1912 had just appeared. Every hope was expressed that the next volume of the series, the work of a scholar at the time of the first World War, might be ready by 1980. We were hastily skipping something about Heinrich von Kleist, when, to our mild astonishment, we found an article about American libraries. Amazement seemingly was being expressed, and at first, in our bemused state, we thought it was that libraries exist at all in the former colonies. But a closer look indicated that what struck the anonymous writer was that library cooperation was as important here as it is in England.

When even the TLS is impressed by the need of cooperation among libraries, one can see how widely the idea has been accepted. Certainly its importance has been frequently emphasized in California. The Regional Resources Coordinating Committee of the California Library Association has been established as a continuing body devoted to the furthering of this important trend in library work. It is most anxious to get reports on all cooperative library bibliographic projects in the state. This includes a project carried on by one individual or one library if its scope is the cooperative action of several libraries.

The RRCC hopes to present a brief report of developments during the year in the December *California Librarian*. We would be grateful for news of all such projects, finished, started, or planned. Please send all such reports to Miss Ellen Barrett, Los Angeles Public Library, 630 West Fifth St., Los Angeles 17, before November 1.

Armine D. Mackenzie

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YOUR LIBRARY HAS SOMETHING FOR YOU

... This is the theme for the 1955 California Library Week, which will be celebrated March 6-13. Designs for a theme poster are being studied, and some supplemental material will be available for your publicity packets of the last two years, along with letterheads, mats and the usual aids suitable for statewide use. More information about these will be available at the CLA convention.

What the California Library Week Committee would like NOW is about thirty minutes of your time, a sheet of writing-paper, an envelope and a three-cent stamp! Use these to send a letter to Mrs. Dorothea D. Nelson, Chairman of the Committee, at the Santa Maria Public Library, telling her of any successful — or unsuccessful — method of celebrating the WEEK in 1954.

In this way you can be a positive help to CLA.

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LIBRARIAN for work part time in a branch and part time on city bookmobile. Driver and assistant furnished on bookmobile. Salary \$3456 to \$4140, goes to \$3600 at end of first six months. Vacations, sick leave, retirement plan. 40-hour 5-day work week. Apply Librarian, Sacramento City Library, Sacramento, California.

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Pomona Public Library now has an opening for a versatile, ambitious, reference librarian. Needed immediately! Experience desirable but not necessary. Opportunity for advancement and professional achievement. Salary depends on candidate's qualifications. Apply Raymond M. Holt, Chief Librarian, Pomona Public Library.

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CHILDREN'S LIBRARIAN

CHILDREN'S LIBRARIAN with library school degree and 2 years experience in children's work. Initial salary dependent on qualifications and experience. Write Mrs. Ethel H. Swanger, City Librarian, Orange Public Library.

BRANCH LIBRARIAN

Position available for librarian who enjoys variety in work. Person employed will be in charge of service to branches but opportunities will be available in other fields of special interest to individual. Beginning salary: \$3600.00. Appointment may be made for interview during October CLA conference. Apply Miss Mary Cavitt, County Librarian, Inyo County Free Library, Independence, Calif.

Two small children live near headquarters and came in almost daily during the summer to look at books. We told the little boy that he must have clean hands, so one day he came in and asked, "Can my sister come in the library? She has lipstick on her mouth."—*San Bernardino County "Newsletter."*

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SENIOR CATALOGER

Cataloger, woman, A.B., B.L.S., M.A., extensive, excellent cataloging experience wants senior or head cataloger position in college or public library in Southern California area. Contact Editor of California Librarian, 380 N. Main, Pomona, Calif.

PART-TIME

Mrs. Alice C. Mathers, who is resigning on July 31st from her position as head librarian of the Hemet Public Library, desires a half-time library position, preferably in Southern California. Anywhere except the desert regions. Reference work is preferred, but any department except handicraft and repair work will be considered. Vacation relief will also be a possibility. She will be in attendance at the state meeting in Long Beach, and will be ready for work immediately after that date.

MAD RELATIVE . . . (from Page 26)

of sugar, and a pound of butter, all because of a silly novel. But the episode is a turning point in Mother's life. How, I don't happen to know, because although some point in Mother's life was turned, the next page wasn't, at least by me.

No, I am convinced that no one really reads these books—with the exception of one group I'll mention shortly. Everyone thinks they must be awfully funny because everyone else says so. They are given as gifts. People take them home from the library to other members of their family. Defenseless invalids and old people have them thrust upon them. Librarians are sure that the average reader loves them. But I have decided that the only people who actually read humorous family chronicles are the ones who are planning to write about their own families. I admit their number must be legion. And if you are one of them, I can only say, go ahead. I don't think godfathers, second cousins once removed, or aunts who are solitary drinkers have been done yet. If you have some hilarious family skeleton, by all means bring it to light. The library will buy your book.

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LIBRARY STORY . . . (from Page 40)

can be done better and cheaper and easier if it is done co-operatively.

FIFTH. Libraries should set up an organization for producing publicity on a regional or state-wide basis. The only real hope of improving and expanding publicity for libraries is to plan publicity and public relations on a regional basis. This could be accomplished by the addition of a public relations consultant to the staff of the California State Library or by the creation of a state-wide Library Public Relations Council.

The library suffers from being a quiet voice in an extremely clamorous world. Clarence R. Graham, of the Louisville Public Library, said several years ago:

"The librarian must not only be a scholar and educator, he must be a shrewd advertiser of his library's goods. He must buy his materials, display them, and promote them with all the skill of a huckster."

There is nothing wrong with libraries that dynamic leadership and aggressive promotion will not cure.

SIGHT AND SOUND . . . (from Page 47)

piled by Madeline Hensley and Mary Murdock of the South Pasadena Public Library and copies of this report would undoubtedly be made available to you on request.

The Los Angeles Public Library has recently taken another step in its plan to consolidate all of the library's audio and visual activities in a single department. The picture and clipping collection previously a part of the Art Department has now been moved to Audio-Visual where it is housed in 40 new vertical steel files.

Dr. Irving Lieberman, recently in charge of the research project at the University of California Library School, has now returned to the East where he is teaching on the faculty of the Columbia Library School. Irving will be badly missed in California since he has done much in the last two years to stimulate and to further the cause of non-book materials in California.

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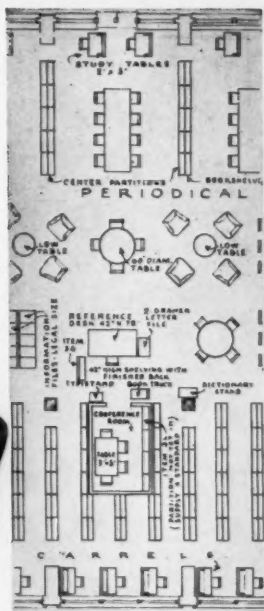
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